

J. H. Davis  
4 Crane Court  
Fleet Street

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 11.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1841.

PRICE 6d.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

OUR leading article in the Ecclesiastical department of the *Nonconformist* has, up to the present number, been addressed to dissenters. We have appealed to them as a body, but especially to their ministers, resolutely to enter upon a course of action, having for its object the separation of church and state. We have charged them with unfaithfulness to their principles, and they have been silent. We have urged them, if not for their own sakes, then for the sake of religion, to take up this gravest of all questions, and they have made no response. Our views, so far as we are aware, have not been controverted in a single dissenting publication. We shall assume, therefore, that they are perceived to be sound—and calmly leaving them to make their own way, we shall proceed to develop them somewhat more in detail—to place in an intelligible light the object at which we aim, and the reasons, philosophical, political, and religious, which induce us to labour for its attainment.

When we speak of a separation of church and state, we speak of a result respecting which we find no difficulty in forming a distinct conception. Others may term it "an abstraction"—to our minds it presents itself as an eminently practical affair. We think we know what we mean by the phrase—we shall try, moreover, to make our meaning clear to our readers.

A state church necessarily supposes the payment by the nation of a body of ministers to instruct the entire people in the religion authorised by the rulers of the land. The separation of church and state includes the resumption, for civil purposes, of all national funds now set apart for the religious instruction of the people, the abolition of all privileges now connected with the profession of the authorised creed, and the repeal of all statutes, or portions of statutes, which empower the civil magistrate to wield his authority in support of any religious opinions whatever.

A remark or two in explanation of these general statements will place our meaning in a clearer light. We shall not be guilty of the absurdity of submitting in this place a detailed plan for effecting the object—but we may properly indicate two or three leading principles, which in our judgment any plan ought to include.

A prominent idea involved in the separation of church and state, is the resumption by the latter, for civil purposes, of all national funds at present appropriated to the former. We take it for granted that church property is, in the fullest sense of the term, national property. From the reformation downwards, parliament has so dealt with it. The power that handed over in trust to the Anglican church, her present temporalities, can surely resume them, whenever it is believed, that their present application is detrimental to the best interests of the empire.

We are no advocates, however, for spoliation. Public good is never in the long run promoted by private injustice. Rights have grown up under the present system which must be respected—vested interests, which, whatever face of absurdity or even impiety they present to us, must not be disturbed without equitable compensation. The establishment is a national institution—it is not a thing connived at simply, or tacitly sanctioned, as was slavery—it was created and it is at present upheld by law. Every legal right, therefore, which under this system has become property, has, upon its abolition, a reasonable claim upon the state, for a fair equivalent.

The appropriation of church temporalities to civil purposes may be effected without real injury to any parties. The rights of present incumbents would of course remain undisturbed, and it will not be pretended that a clergyman is injured because he will have no successor to his living. Our view of the separation of the church and state does not imply the necessity of a sudden and violent change. The full realisation of it would run over the term of at least one generation. Funds would be withdrawn from the church only as incumbents die off, thus leaving time and opportunity for the voluntary principle, gradually to occupy the ground so vacated.

The right of presentation is undoubtedly recognised as property. Originating probably in natural and even laudable causes, it is now simply an instrument of the worst species of power in the hands of the aristocracy. But to extinguish it, without compensating the possessors of it, would, in our judgment, be reaching a public benefit through the medium of private wrong. The right is now frequently transferred from one hand to the other on well understood terms. It has in short an average market price—and to such

sum, in every case, we think the present holders of it, in the event of separation, would be equitably entitled.

Considerable property, belongs of right, to the episcopalian sect, as a distinct religious body. Endowments have been made, and property bequeathed, for the especial object of promulgating the doctrines of the book of common prayer. Separation, as we understand it, would not affect the application of these funds.

We notice these instances only for the purpose of indicating a general principle. The object we aim at, involves the destruction of no property whatever. It only detaches it from the church. Wherever rights are interfered with, it awards compensation. The clergy would not be injured—the patrons would receive an equivalent for what they lost—and the state, even in a pecuniary point of view, would be greatly relieved. This, then, is what we mean by a resumption for civil purposes of ecclesiastical funds. Satisfy all just claims which individuals, or even the sect as such, have upon these temporalities—and let the surplus be devoted, in such way as parliament may deem most fitting, to the legitimate objects of civil government.

The other general ideas involved in the separation of church and state, scarcely need explanation. The abolition of all temporal privileges now connected with the profession of the authorised creed, implies also the converse—the extinction of all disabilities affecting those who refuse to conform to a national faith. It would put an end to episcopal baronies, and dismiss to exclusive spiritual duties, the titled churchmen whose presence in the upper house seems to have answered no earthly purpose, but to keep alive bigotry and embitter strife.

Such, in general terms, is what we have in view, when urging the importance of separating the church from the state. We say it is an object worthy of a determined and protracted struggle. To prove this assertion, will now be the main goal of our efforts for some considerable time to come. The present ecclesiastical system is a thorn in the sides of the state—rankling, festering, impeding all free movement. It is a wen upon the otherwise vigorous frame of Christianity, diverting into an unnatural and unsightly excrescence the vital fluids which would else impart bloom to the countenance, strength to the muscle, and vivacity to the spirits of the church of Christ. The state would be no less benefitted by separation than the church, the church would be equally a gainer with the state. Their union is an ill assorted one—they were joined together in defiance of reason and religion. A perpetual divorce would be a happy arrangement for both.

## LORD MORPETH AND THE WEST RIDING BAPTISTS.

WE refer our readers, with much pleasure, to a correspondence inserted at the foot of this article, which has recently passed between Lord Morpeth and the Rev. E. Giles, of Leeds. We take it as a vivid illustration of what we have all along contended for, that men must take up a position which will command respect, before they have any right to calculate upon such respect being displayed towards them. The idea that to give prominence at the present critical juncture to the question of religious liberty, would endanger the abolition of monopolies, we hold to be fallacious. We are firmly convinced that no harm can accrue, but much good may arise, from the display on the part of dissenters of a resolution to abide by the principles in which they are especially interested. Let them, if they will, give the go-by to church-rates and ecclesiastical courts, but let them not "lay the flatter unction to their souls," that they will thereby most advance the public good.

We are no advocates for a pertinacious adherence to mere crotchets, at the risk of all that is great and good. We have never put forward sectional interests in preference to national. We cannot forget, however, that religious freedom is not less important than freedom of commerce; and, earnestly as we desire the latter, we deem the sacrifice too great, if we are compelled, in order to secure it, to forego the former. The parliament about to be elected may sway the destinies of the country for seven years to come—and if, like that which is just dismissed, it shall be encouraged by dissenting supineness, to strengthen the establishment, to yield on all occasions to the rapacious demands of the clergy, to multiply offices for the gratification of churchmen, and throw contempt upon voluntary religion, we confess, we should think the realisation of the ministerial plan of commercial and financial reform, a poor compensation for the intolerable mischief it might do.

The church we hold to be the main obstacle in the path of civil

ORIGINAL



liberty. The clergy, almost to a man, will uphold the corn monopoly. That, we reckon to be a short sighted policy, which will tend to augment their already fearful influence. It is not simply the question of church-rates about which we care, or about which we are anxious that dissenters should care. The natural enemies of freedom, civil and religious—are they to have unrestricted access to the new House of Commons, to effect their purposes, to entrench their position, to obtain a yet better purchase against the liberties of the country?—this is the question. The candidate who will not pledge himself against church-rates may be set down as a church-ridden candidate—and although he should agree for the nonce to support the project of ministers, he is not to be depended upon to aid a general liberal policy.

Were the present parliament called to settle only one question, the question of monopolies, we should deprecate putting forward any other, however important. But this is not the case. Upon the monopoly question, it is true, parliament is dissolved—but our whole policy as a nation will have to be shaped by the representatives whom we send back to the House of Commons. Suppose the plan of ministers adopted—suppose all excitement on that question to have subsided—what guarantee do we possess for an onward course of legislation? The man who would continue to exact church-rates, would not be averse, did opportunity favour, to vote a grant of money for church extension. He would at all times be influenced by the cry, "The church is in danger;" and what single question, we ask, which opens a prospect of enlarged liberty to the people, does not in the estimation of the clergy endanger the stability of the church.

The course pursued by the baptists in the West Riding of Yorkshire, will not tend to lower them in the eyes of the ministry. Just the reverse. Lord Morpeth's replies to Mr. Giles indicate a feeling of respect for the body who were manly enough to speak out; which dissenters in general have not recently elicited. The ministry are not to blame—dissenters themselves are most culpable. No men are so certain of ill-treatment, as those who are always complaining of ill-treatment. Passive grumblers invite the kicks they are sure to receive. If remedies are not to be had, let us suffer in silence—but if they are within our reach, one day's prompt and cheerful exertion is worth seven years of querulous objurgation.

We commend the example of the West Riding baptists to the imitation of dissenters throughout the kingdom. We offer them our sincere thanks for the dignified stand they have taken. We trust that between them and their brethren, the independents, there will be a friendly rivalry in this matter. They have not forgotten the prisoner—they have, as religious men should do, remembered his bonds. They have nobly stood by William Baines, when too prevalent a disposition is manifested to keep aloof from him. They have practically declared they are not ashamed of him—they have testified without reluctance to the excellence of his character, and to their own sense of the importance of the great principle for which he suffers. From our hearts we thank them. To all other dissenters we say, "Go and do likewise."

Leeds, May 27th, 1841.

MY LORD—As an obscure stranger, having never had the honour of more than one interview with your lordship, I feel that I have no right, on personal grounds, to trouble your lordship with this letter. But as I happen to know the sentiments, and in some degree to be favoured with the confidence of the baptist denomination in the West Riding, your lordship will not, perhaps, deem it unimportant that I should state it to be my decided impression, that no candidate will receive their support, at the approaching election, who is not prepared to forward the claims of protestant dissenters. Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, our churches, forty-four in number, will meet by their delegates, at Sheffield, to transact the annual business of the denomination; and I now write to inquire whether your lordship would allow me to state at that meeting, that measures for the immediate release of the excellent Mr. Baines, of Leicester, and for the *bona fide* relief of dissenters from church-rates, spiritual courts, and church extension, will in future have the benefit of your lordship's advocacy and vote.

I assure you, my lord, that your lordship's recent observations on church-rates and vote in opposition to Mr. Baines's release, viewed in connexion with the disrespectful remarks on dissenting ministers, by Lord John Russell, and the very uncourteous treatment received from him by our missionary, Mr. Knibb, when in England, have occasioned much pain and disappointment. Indeed, the present administration, by the neglect, and I am sorry to add, the occasional contempt which they have lately deemed themselves justified in showing towards the claims of dissenters, have inflicted on our ministers and churches more injury than they ever meant, or than it would be possible for a tory government, however tyrannically disposed, to inflict. Whether in or out of power, the tories are capable of injuring us with their own party only; but the liberal administration have lowered our standing with all parties, by a line of conduct the direct tendency and effect of which have been to render us and our claims contemptible in public opinion. Self-preservation, therefore, requires that we should make the sacrifices which every election involves, for those liberal candidates only, who will give the claims of dissenters their due rank among the interests of the liberal party; and as our churches, in consequence of recent organization, are capable of moving with a promptitude and unanimity that was formerly unknown to them before, I believe the line of policy of which I have the honour to apprise your lordship, will require the force of a law to be carried by the whole denomination throughout the West Riding, in the course

of which your lordship will have the goodness to forgive any-thing that may not appear sufficiently respectful.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's humble and obedient servant,  
JOHN EUSTACE GILES.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth.

London, May 31, 1841.

REVEREND SIR—It has been very candid and considerate in you to state frankly the scruples by which you and many of your persuasion might be influenced with respect to the part you should take in the approaching contest for the representation of the West Riding.

You have put to me questions upon the part which I should be prepared to take with respect to measures for the liberation of Mr. Baines, and the relief of dissenters from church-rates, from spiritual courts, and church extension. While I admit the perfect right, and indeed the propriety of your addressing such inquiries to me, I feel confident that you will readily concede to me that my answers can be in no degree affected by the particular circumstances of the moment.

Anxious as I might be for the immediate liberation of Mr. Baines, to whose excellence you have given your testimony, since the constitution does not give to the government of this country a dispensing authority, it would be out of the power of any administration to effect this object without the intervention of some new law, which must be before me, before I can give any pledge respecting it.

I have already been party to the introduction of a measure which would have exempted dissenters from payment of church-rates; that, or some similar measure I should be ready to support again. I am most anxious to alter the present system of church-rates; but of any measure for their abolition, some provision for the maintenance of the fabrics of the existing parochial churches ought in my judgment to form an integral part.

I clearly should desire to reform the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and as far as I am advised on the subject, to relieve dissenters from any contact with them. Believing that the extension of religious instruction and worship, whether among dissenters or among churchmen, is a more paramount want of the age than almost any other, I am yet, in the present circumstances of the country, opposed to the scheme of carrying out the extension upon a compulsory principle. I should be nearly as willing to tax churchmen for new baptist places of worship, as baptists for new churches; but, as I should not expect to effect one object, I am willing to abstain from the other.

I do not feel myself called upon to advert to your observations respecting the language used by Lord John Russell. Of anything intentionally contemptuous or discourteous towards the protestant dissenters of this country, I feel assured he never can have been guilty; might I, without offence, express a hope that any sensitiveness about some particular illustrations or analogies which may have dropped from him in the course of debate, would not be allowed to overpower the sense of actual services which he has rendered to that valuable portion of the community?

I should be more inclined to convey to you my own feelings towards your own and other kindred bodies, did I not apprehend that the approach of an election might give an appearance not wholly disinterested to the language which I should employ.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

The Rev. John Eustace Giles.

MORPETH.

Leeds, June 8th, 1841.

MY LORD—I should be guilty of much ingratitude, if I did not express deep sense of the favour conferred upon me by your lordship's admirable letter; which was read to our meeting of ministers and delegates for the West Riding, last Wednesday evening, when the enlightened sentiments, so frankly and kindly communicated by your lordship, respecting church extension and spiritual courts, called forth the warmest demonstrations of delight. Nor did the assurance given us on such high authority, of Lord John Russell's not unfriendly feelings towards us, fail to impart a high degree of satisfaction. We have not forgotten, and I hope never shall forget, the services rendered by that patriotic nobleman and his illustrious associates, among whom your lordship holds so distinguished a place, though, my lord, I trust I shall be forgiven when I say that to the speeches and movements of a statesman capable of so powerfully befriending or injuring us, our interests will not allow us to be otherwise than most acutely sensitive.

As it was not certain to the meeting whether your lordship's views on the subject of church-rates were fully understood by us, or whether our wishes respecting the release of Mr. Baines had been made sufficiently clear to your lordship, I have been deputed to request your lordship's attention to one or two additional inquiries, concerning the one, and more fully to explain the other. In your lordship's letter, as a reference was made to some former measure for the abolition of church-rates, we are anxious to know whether that measure, to which your lordship was party, was the one proposed by Lord Althorp, or that by Lord John Russell; and whether, in making provision in any new measure for maintaining the parochial fabrics, it would be your lordship's determination to place the burden upon church property, or in any other way, upon those who occupy the buildings; or, by placing it on the consolidated fund, still leaving it resting directly or indirectly on dissenters?

Aware that it is not in the prerogative of the Crown to release Mr. Baines, it has been by no means our anxiety that your lordship should in that way attempt his liberation; but we consider that portion of our judicature under which he is suffering, so contrary to the word of God and the spirit of the British constitution, that we cannot see how any statesman can more directly vindicate the honour either of Christianity or of his country, than by attempting, through the medium of parliament, the immediate release of its victim. From all the inquiries I have made into Mr. Baines's character, I believe there is no man in the kingdom less disposed to turbulence, of manners more gentle, or with less appetite for that notoriety which his sufferings have given him. But under the persuasion that the rate demanded of him was illegal, he saw only three courses open to his choice—to pay the rate, though illegal—to defend himself against it in an ecclesiastical court—or to do neither, and take the consequences. To the first he could not submit, because it would sanction churchwardens in acting either legally or illegally at pleasure; the second he could not adopt without consenting to the unchristian, and, if your lordship will allow the expression, un-English tyranny of an ecclesiastical court. Consequently nothing was left him but to resign himself to sufferings and bonds for conscience' sake. How far your lordship, after this explanation, may deem him right or wrong in the course he chose, I cannot tell; but as there can be no difference of opinion be-



tween your lordship and those for whom I write as to the wickedness of inflicting so much suffering on a good man, in the name of religion, it is our earnest hope that we shall be allowed to rely on your lordship's willingness to attempt (or to co-operate in any judicious) measures for his release. From your lordship's known character, we have the fullest persuasion that the circumstances of the approaching election can give us no advantage in our present application, and that to expect from your lordship any other answer, than our claims candidly considered, ought in your lordship's judgment to suggest, would be utterly vain. We feel therefore particularly indebted for the kindly feelings which your lordship has felt justified in expressing, and apply with less hesitation than we otherwise should, for the information which we now solicit.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's humble and obliged servant,  
JOHN EUSTACE GILES.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth.

London, June 11th, 1841.

REV. SIR—With reference to the further matters of inquiry which you have been good enough to address to me, I have the honour to state that the measure of the government to which I intended more especially to refer in my previous letter, was that last introduced by Lord John Russell, which charged the maintenance of the fabrics upon the improved prosperity of the church. And with respect to Mr. Baines, not in the least doubting the conscientious and honest motives by which you assure me that he was actuated, I should most gladly give my assent to any judicious measure which could facilitate the early termination of the hardships to which he has been exposed, without undue violence to the just supremacy of the law.

I cannot withhold my acknowledgments for the candid and indulgent spirit in which you have treated my former communication.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

The Rev. John Eustace Giles.

MORPETH.

Mr. William Baines remains a prisoner in the county gaol at Leicester, where he has been confined upwards of THIRTY-ONE WEEKS, for declining to pay at the bidding of the Archbishop of Canterbury's court, the sum of 2*l.* 6*s.* church-rates, and 12*5**l.* 3*s.* costs.

The high-church party at Peterborough, are endeavouring to subject Mr. Simpson, one of the liberal churchwardens, to the pains and penalties of the Consistory Court, for a neglect of duty, because he cannot receive, at the hands of Dr. James, the sacrament at the church! It is said that the case has been, or will be, laid before Archdeacon Strong.

The proceedings in the adjourned cases of the persons summoned at Sudbury for refusing to pay church-rates, were resumed on Monday. On Mr. Higgs being again called up, an attempt was made by Mr. Smith (one of the magistrates, late a liberal, who was not present on the previous inquiry,) to close the case without the rate-book being produced, Mr. S. insisting that the magistrates were bound to issue the distress warrant, unless Mr. Higgs declared that he disputed the validity of the rate; would Mr. Higgs say "yes" or "no?" Mr. Higgs would not say simply "yes" or "no," for then he knew he should be deprived of an opportunity of setting forth his grounds of appeal; he should still persist in his right to reply agreeably to his own judgment, and he wished first that the rate-book be produced. After a short interval of time the book was brought into court, and was found to confirm the allegations brought against the churchwardens. Mr. Higgs then addressed the magistrates, observing, that they would hardly repudiate to-day an act in which they, or nearly all of them, concurred the week previous, for the churchwardens had not made any adequate effort, or none at all to collect the rate of other persons, but had strictly adhered to the course of partiality already complained of. He sought only that they should delay until the churchwardens gave proof of an intention to act impartially between all the parishioners, whether episcopalians or dissenters. It was but a small thing to ask of magistrates that they should enjoin on parish officers to be equitable and impartial. The proceedings from this point were much confused. Sometimes there were three or four gentlemen speaking at the same time; Mr. Smith and others urged that a distress warrant should issue, and Mr. Higgs in reply asked where was the magistrate who would sign such a warrant against his fellow townsman, when the latter was seeking not to resist the civil authorities but only to enjoy impartiality on parish officers, when Mr. B. Oliver cried out, "I will; I'll sign the warrant." Mr. Jones, the mayor, said he had been blamed enough last week for agreeing to an adjournment, and he would not be blamed for it again—he would not agree to it. The following dialogue between the town clerk and Mr. Higgs, will not soon be forgotten: town clerk, addressing Mr. Higgs: "If I were in the chair I would treat you very differently; I would not show even the leniency the magistrates have done; I would soon decide your case for you." Mr. Higgs replied, "You should not ride rough-shod over me." The town clerk immediately answered, "Yes, I would." At length Mr. Spooner, a magistrate, said that as Mr. Higgs' defence was good and substantial, a further adjournment ought to be agreed to. This the bench would not consent to but decided that a distress warrant should be issued. The same decision was come to in the other cases mentioned in our last. It has been intimated that after the distress warrants have been executed, legal proceedings will be taken by the parties suffering distraint.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

On Thursday week, a parish meeting was held in Burton Overy, Leicestershire, for the purpose of laying a church-rate, the Rev. Mr. Thorp, the rector, in the chair. The newly-elected parish churchwarden being unable to write, his name was signed for him at the foot of the notice. Mr. T. Frearson inspected the accounts and commented upon the various items; but declined to move an amendment upon the motion for a rate which was accordingly put and carried.

On Thursday last, a numerously attended parish meeting was held in the church, at Great Wigston, Leicestershire. The accounts of the churchwardens were read. On the motion that the accounts pass, Mr. William Pochin said that, seeing there was no opportunity or inclination to examine the accounts then, he moved that they be referred to a committee, Mr. Loveday seconded

the motion, which was lost, and the accounts passed. After a warm and noisy discussion, a rate of threepence in the pound was moved. Mr. Pochin moved, and Mr. Loveday seconded an adjournment for 12 months. Joshua Burgess, Esq., surgeon, a churchman, then addressed at some length, pointing out the evils resulting to the establishment, religiously considered by the strifes arising out of church-rate contentions, and concluded by proposing that a voluntary effort be made to raise the necessary sum. This proposition being rejected by the church party a poll was demanded on the question of the adjournment which continued during that day and the following. We have not yet learned the result.

On Thursday last a vestry was held in the parish church of High Wycombe, for the purpose of electing a churchwarden, instead of Mr. Ives, the Wesleyan dissenter, who was duly elected in April last, but refused admission to the office by the archdeacon, at his visitation, on the ground that he was then under process for non-payment of church-rates. Mr. Ives having presented a protest, it was read by the chairman, the Rev. J. C. Williams. Mr. Tilbury, the late churchwarden, was put in nomination and unanimously chosen. As the matter stands at present there are two churchwardens, one of whom has summoned the other for non-payment of church-rate. It is a matter of doubt whether either of them can act officially, both being unsworn.

The Rev. Joseph Barker, of Gateshead, an able and exemplary minister of the Methodist New Connection, has been expelled by conference. The charges brought against Mr. Barker are—"That he refused to baptise children with water; that he wishes to establish a new periodical, which he could sell at half the price that the Conference charges for theirs; that he does not acknowledge human creeds as a test of orthodoxy; and that he refuses to subscribe to the preachers' fund."—*Gateshead Observer*.

Mr. W. Small, surgeon, of Boston, has been expelled from the Methodist society by the superintendent. The crime of which he is guilty is, we are informed, the being suspected of writing the letters which have appeared in this paper signed, "A Hater of Priestcraft!" Other expulsions are talked of.—*Stamford Mercury*.

On Friday week a most extraordinary occurrence took place at Worcester. Dr. Pepys, the new bishop, having repaired to the See-house, for the purpose of taking possession, found the gates of the Palace closed against him, and on presenting himself at the grand entrance, and demanding admission, was told that the palace was in possession of another party, and that his lordship would not be permitted to enter. A crowd of persons, attracted by these novel and most unusual proceedings, witnessed the fact of his lordship's application and denial, and awaited with great apparent interest the result. The bishop persisted in his claim. The party in possession was deaf to all remonstrance or entreaty, and the bishop's family was obliged to seek an asylum elsewhere. His luggage remained in the street some time, and his lordship eventually slept at the house of Mr. Foley, a solicitor. This painful spectacle is understood to have arisen from a claim made by a creditor of the late bishop upon certain property within the palace. Bishop Pepys returned to London on Saturday, but his family remained at Worcester. On Sunday they attended the cathedral, and this morning (Monday) we are told that a sum of money having passed, and a compromise having been effected, Mrs. Pepys and the prelate's family have been permitted to enter the palace. The terms of the compromise have not transpired, but the feeling of those in Worcester who are attached to the church and her interests is this—that so distressing a spectacle and one which drew forth so many gibes and jests from her enemies, ought never to have been permitted to take place.—*Standard*.

The Rev. G. A. Selwyn, curate of Windsor, has received the appointment to the lately-created bishopric in New Zealand. Mr. Selwyn intends emigrating in the month of September to the field of his new labours.

In the Arches Court, yesterday week, the office of the judge was promoted by Martin against Estcott. The proctor for the promoter in this case, (a proceeding against the Vicar of Gedney, for refusing to bury a child of Wesleyan parents, and who was pronounced guilty of the offence,) prayed the court to dismiss the appeal from its sentence, for want of prosecution. The proctor on the other side said the parties had determined to proceed in the appeal without delay. The court directed absolutely that the appeal be prosecuted by the next court day, or the sentence of suspension must then be executed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Although it must be admitted, that while identified with the character of "the collective wisdom," the terms "idle and deceitful" are mild and inoffensive as compared with some in common use among our representatives, one towards the other—yet do they come with a peculiar ill grace from a champion of the Tories, who now, as in times gone by, ever "deceitful working," and consequently, sunk excessively low in principle, are certainly, in that respect, very far "below contempt." But there appears a most strange inconsistency in all connecting the idea of a "Christian" with such men, or their practices; since "the gallant Colonel, as a man of honour," must feel himself rather scandalized than otherwise, at being barely suspected to be the disciple of one, who taught men to forgive, not to resent even real, much less only supposed injuries, as something exceeding poor, mean, and dastardly.

There can surely then, be no danger of offending, and so prompting an *exil*, where one does nothing but relieve the party from an imputation so utterly uncongenial with their prevailing sentiments and habits. But the necessity for rescuing the appellation "Christian" from such an association nevertheless remains, notwithstanding what it says, that the man of war "declares he is a Christian." Still I strongly suspect the fact to be, that "he declares he is," not in deed and truth, but merely by implication, "a Christian;" that is to say, a member of the established church, which is about as near to being a Christian, as such, as the East is to the West; whereas, if his valour on behalf of the church be the measure of his Christian zeal, he must, without controversy be pronounced, as coming not a whit behind the very chiefest of "the Collective," as a real Christian.

But then how it sounds and looks; when answered in language most befitting his own, this meekest of Christians rises and departs—for what? Not to avoid the shame of a well-merited rebuke; no! but to devise how he may most effectually maul his opponent. "I'll wash my hands," not "in



innocency"—but in his blood. "I'll teach him for the future, if he escapes, not to affront a military man." "I'll drop him—a salutary caution for the remainder of his life, to beware of insulting a church-of-England-man—a churchman who wears a sword!"

Here then are we presented with a tolerable specimen of the state of the representation, as at this moment existing, in a popular assembly, celebrated all the world over, for "liberty of speech," most beautifully exemplified in the consequences resulting from a simply replying to another in words, however hasty, assuredly by no means, inappropriate. Yet even an outrage like this is not without its advantage; as the people will ere long have an opportunity of preventing such disgraceful, I may say *atheistical* display, in returning as members of the senate of a *land of freedom*, men who will respect the rights of others as well as their own, thereby demonstrating that they have no sympathy with *blood-thirsty men*.

Above all, that they exclude all those, who by the uniform colour of their coats, coupled with their ordinary adverse spirit and disposition, indicate, in spite of their delarations, the true nature of their profession, incompatible altogether with a religion which breathes nothing but "peace and goodwill to men," and thus render our boasted constitution something more than a *mere name*; that branch at least, which has undergone, what is called "reform."

I am yours respectfully,  
Wandswoth Road, June 21, 1841.

JAMES HUMPHREYS.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Church Rates, for abolition of, 2—From New Basford and Andover, For Church Extension, 18;  
Church Patronage (Scotland), abolition of, 4.  
Maynooth College, against further grant, 2.  
Catholic Relief Bill, for repeal of, 1.  
Lord's Day, for better observance of, 2.  
Corn Laws, for repeal of, 775; against, 34.  
— for proposed measure, 10; against, 73.  
Import Duties, for proposed measures, 166.  
Timber Duties, against proposed measure, 3.  
Poor Law Amendment Bill, against, 25.  
— for allowing ministers to give religious instruction, 7.  
Factories, for restricting the hours of labour, 21.  
Universal Suffrage, for, 1.

#### PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

##### BILLS PRESENTED, AND READ A FIRST TIME.

1. Railways (Ireland) Bill.
2. Bills of Exchange Bill.
3. Loan Societies Bill.

##### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

1. Court of Chancery Bill.
2. Bills of Exchange Bill.
3. Loan Societies Bill.

##### CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

1. Court of Chancery Bill.
2. Bills of Exchange Bill.
3. Loan Societies Bill.

##### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

1. Election Petitions Trial Bill.
2. Appropriation Bill.
3. Militia Pay Bill.
4. Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill.
5. Highway Rates Bill.
6. Court of Chancery Bill.
7. Bills of Exchange Bill.
8. Loan Societies Bill.

#### DEBATES.

Wednesday, June 16.

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from the president and council of the British Association against the present medical arrangements under the New Poor Law Act, and praying that they may be amended. The hon. member also presented another petition complaining that the popular prejudice against vaccination had been much increased by its being placed under the management of the poor law commissioners.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill was read a third time and passed, and the administration of Justice Bill having been read a second time, Mr. Wakley, in pursuance of a motion of which he had given notice, requested information of Lord Ingestrie as to the result of certain experiments, at which his lordship had been present, to prove the destructive powers of a newly discovered engine, which, as it had been stated in the *Times*, would alter materially the system of warfare throughout the world, and confer vast military advantages upon whatever state should possess it. From the account which had been published of the experiment, it would appear that it had been completely successful: the boat against which the destructive properties of the invention had been directed, was at once, and without the agency of any power with which scientific men were acquainted, shattered to fragments, and he wished to ask the noble lord, whether this account, as published in the *Times* was entitled to belief?

Lord INGESTRIE replied, that from the time at which his attention had been first directed to the subject he had been more and more convinced that the possession of the secret of this invention was of the utmost possible moment to the country. Several distinguished officers agreed with him in this opinion; and Sir G. Murray, who had witnessed the last experiment, had since recommended the government to inquire further into the matter. In that recommendation he perfectly concurred. In justice to the inventor the inquiry should be immediately proceeded with. This gentleman had had to struggle with the utmost pecuniary difficulties; he had expended a fortune in the prosecution of his invention, he had nobly resisted the tempting offers of foreign powers to purchase his secret, and it was cruel to him, and unjust to the country, that the merits of his discovery had not been long since investigated.

Sir F. BURDETT, who had also been present at one of the experiments, bore testimony to the extraordinary powers of the invention, and trusted that so important an engine might be secured to the country.

After a few words from Mr. Brotherton, who expressed his hope that the knowledge of such an engine might put an end to war, the conversation dropped.

Monday, June 21.

Mr. WAKLEY brought forward a motion for all papers and correspondence between Lord Melbourne and Mr. Warner, respecting the invention of a new and most destructive military projectile, the extraordinary powers of which we have on several occasions described.

The hon. member, who had brought the subject before the House a few evenings since, went at some length into the description of the conduct which had been pursued towards Mr. Warner by the parties to whom the decision upon the merits of the invention had been confided, and the number of trifling accidents which by their perpetual recurrence had delayed until this time the settlement of the question. He thought that much blame was due to the Lords of the Admiralty for their neglect of so vitally important a discovery; but if the Government would take the subject into consideration next session he would withdraw his present motion.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL was only very imperfectly acquainted with the matter; but he had always understood that the negotiations had been broken off in consequence of a difficulty in communicating the means by which the explosion was to be achieved. He thought, however, that some explanation of the apparent neglect with which Mr. Warner had been treated ought to be given, and that further measures should be adopted for testing the usefulness of the invention.

LORD INGESTRIE complained of the neglect with which the Board of Admiralty had treated a subject of such vast national importance as this extraordinary invention. Mr. Warner was entitled to the fullest gratitude of the country for his noble perseverance under great pecuniary difficulties, when so many tempting offers from foreign powers were within his reach, and he trusted that the attention of Government would no longer be withheld from a discovery, which, in the event of its being necessary to commence hostilities, or to resist attack, would be of such immense value.

Mr. WAKLEY briefly replied, expressing himself only in a small measure satisfied with Lord John Russell's promise of inquiry; and after a few words from Lord Ingestrie and Colonel Anson, the motion was withdrawn.

The Lords' amendments upon several bills were then assented to, and Her Majesty's answer to the address relating to the Danish claims having been read, the House adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 17.

#### PUNISHMENT OF DEATH BILL.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved the third reading of the Punishment of Death Bill.

The Earl of HADDINGTON moved, as an amendment to the third clause which applied to the case of rape, that an exception should be made in favour of the capital punishment, where more than one person was concerned in the commission of the offence. The Marquis of Normanby objected to this amendment, on the ground that a less severe punishment would be more likely to lead to the conviction of the offender, than the highest penalty, which deterred jurors from convicting.

LORD ABINGER concurred in the opinion of the Earl of Haddington, and believed that the judges were equally desirous of allowing the extreme penalty to remain in such aggravated cases as had been contemplated by the noble lord.

LORD DENMAN said he had abstained, from feelings of an embarrassing nature, from taking any part in the debate, but he thought it would be a monstrous anomaly, after the principle of doing away with the capital punishment had been agreed to by their lordships, to make exceptions in cases where a number of persons were implicated in the offence. He approved of the alteration of the law, because he thought it placed juries in the dilemma of either perjuring themselves or sanctioning what they considered to be murder.

The Earl of WICKLOW would vote against the amendment, because he thought it would beget an impression that the legislature regarded rape when committed by one person as of less consequence than when committed by more than one.

LORD LYNTHURST suggested the propriety of adjourning the debate, in order that the amendment might be more fully considered.

LORD ABINGER concurred in this suggestion, and pointed out the impropriety of sending up to that house a bill of such serious importance as the present, within two days of the end of the session.

LORD BROUGHAM agreed to the proposal of Lord Lyndhurst, that the debate should be adjourned, but thought that the number of persons concerned in a crime of that kind did not affect the nature of the offence, and therefore should not be visited with a different and severer punishment.

The debate was adjourned.

#### BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS BILL.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill. He thought that the passing of the bill at this moment would have a beneficial effect throughout the country.

LORD BROUGHAM had several objections to make to the bill. The first clause, he thought, involved principles contrary to every rule known in the administration of justice; and the second gave a wholesale indemnity for bribery and corruption. With respect to the fourth clause of the bill, he was anxious it should be retained, for he thought it might do much good. It provided that committees might receive proof of acts of bribery, before requiring proof of agency. Lord Abinger thought that the bill had originated in haste, without a view of being passed into law. He objected to the first clause, and proposed that the bill be committed this day three months. After some further discussion the bill passed through committee, all the clauses, except the fourth, being expunged; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

Monday, June 21.

The Royal assent was given by commission to no less than 148 bills, a greater number, we believe, than ever received this final act of confirmation at the same time.

The Militia Pay Bill and the Appropriation Bill were passed without any remark, but upon Lord Normanby's motion for the third reading of the Criminal Justice Bill, Lord Wilton proposed that the borough of Manchester should be exempted from its operation, because it awarded no compensation for the loss he would sustain to the gentleman who had for many years acted in a highly creditable manner as clerk to the magistrates.

The Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the amendment, which was, however, supported by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, and Lord Lyndhurst.



Lord NORMANBY objected to the principle of the amendment, and thought, moreover, that as it would in effect alter a money clause, it would, if agreed to, be an interference with the privileges of the other House.

This objection was, however, promptly quashed by Lord Lyndhurst, and upon a division the amendment was carried by a majority of 34.

In answer to a question from Lord Westmeath, Lord Normanby stated that the Government had no intention of removing from their offices Mr. Hawley, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Nicholls, and Mr. Phelan, respecting whose conduct so many important disclosures were made in the course of the late investigation into the working of the Irish Poor Law Commission at the bar of the House.

Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

## GENERAL POLITICS.

### FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Peers has voted the extraordinary budget of 1842, but not without protests against the insufficiency of the reduction. The Marquis Barthelemy observed that ministers certainly reckoned on peace for their country, or having always the reserve of the sinking fund to dispose of, since they still proposed to spend five hundred millions on public works. He would vote the budget, but he expected that ministers would spend less, and, above all, that Marshal Soult would disband the new regiments formed. With regard to the marine, it was impossible to pay 44,131 sailors, as at present, without throwing disorder into the finances. Marshal Soult admitted that he had promised further reductions in the military expenses of 1842, if possible, but he could not be more explicit at present. The *Journal des Debats* supplies the marshal's laconism by observing, "That the new treaty, which was to bring about the annihilation of the treaty of London, and the return of France into the European union, is not yet concluded though approaching the term of its denouement."

M. Bossange, who accompanied M. de Larochejaquelin and M. Genoude to London, and was with them when they made the purchase of the letters attributed to Louis Philippe as Duke of Orleans, has addressed a long letter to the *Gazette de France*, giving an account of the circumstances under which the purchase was made. He informs us that M. de Larochejaquelin had no other motive for desiring the possession of them than to add to his collection of autographs, and did not know their contents until they had been in his hands an entire day. M. Bossange persists in asserting that the letters are genuine, and mentions as a proof that every letter has the water mark of the year the date of which it bears. With due submission to M. Bossange, this is no proof at all, but, on the contrary, forms a good ground of suspicion that the letters are forgeries. There would be nothing extraordinary in genuine letters bearing the water mark of one, two, or more years antecedent to the period in which they were written, for it rarely happens that the whole stock of paper manufactured in the course of a year is disposed of within that space of time, and it would be easy to purchase, of many stationers in London, paper many years old; but a person deliberately forging letters, and over-anxious to give to them the character of authenticity, would take care to obtain paper of the precise date. In the case of Ireland's forged play of Shakspeare, the paper on which it was written was considered one of the proofs of its authenticity; but Ireland admitted, when the fraud was discovered, that he had taken care to obtain the paper from old books, &c., of Shakspeare's time.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals and correspondence of the 12th inst. have been received. The Minister of Finance had succeeded, after a long negotiation, in obtaining from M. Safont an advance of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of reals, mortgaged on the proceeds of the door tax. It was thought that 5,000,000 of this sum would be appropriated to the payment of the British Legion, whose claims were of late the object of very active negotiations, and that a month's salary would be paid out of the rest to the officers of the public administrations. The Senate rejected, on the 11th, M. Carasco's motion respecting the young Queen's health. On the 12th, the Minister of Justice deposited on the table an authentic copy of the will of Ferdinand VII., which was referred to the guardianship committee. The assembly then resumed the debate on the proposition for excluding certain public functionaries from legislative offices, during which M. Jaime, one of the commissioners, was attacked with apoplexy while addressing the house. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 12th, M. Lopez called the attention of the Cabinet to a violation of individual liberty, committed by the political chief of Saragossa towards the editor of the *Sensatez*. This journal having published several articles against the ministry, a mob congregated before its office, gave a *charivari* to the editor, whom they burned in effigy, and threatened him with a like treatment if he repeated his attacks. The editor applied for assistance to the political chief, who returned him no reply; but, on receiving a second application, he sent him a passport, with an order to quit Saragossa in 24 hours. M. Lopez invited the Minister of the Interior to enter into some explanations on the subject, and to tell the assembly what measures had been adopted against a functionary who had openly violated the constitution by infringing the rights of a citizen. The Minister of the Interior replied that the political chief was induced by other motives than those mentioned by M. Lopez to order the editor of the *Sensatez* out of Saragossa. The constitutional alcade had informed him that public tranquillity would be seriously menaced if this measure was not resorted to, and the political chief had accordingly deemed it his duty, with the view to avoid bloodshed, to send the journalist out of the city. The minister added, that he had written to the political chief to say that the Government had seen with displeasure the events of Saragossa, and directing him instantly to recall the editor. After a few words from Messrs. Pacheco, Montanez, and Quinto, the subject dropped, and the chamber proceeded to discuss the tariff question. M. Sanchez Silva, one of the commissioners, had, it will be remembered, moved that British cottons should be admitted into Spain on certain conditions. This opinion was supported by MM. Sanchez and Lopez, and it was strongly combated by M. M. Gil Sanz and Antonio Collantes. The committee and ministry were averse to the motion, which would probably be rejected on the following day.

PORTUGAL.—Letters were brought by the Tagus steamer, which left Gibraltar on the 10th and Lisbon on the 14th inst. The definite organisation of the Portuguese ministry is as follows. The decrees bear date the 9th inst. President of the Council and Minister of the Home Department, Senhor Aguiar; Foreign Affairs, Senhor Magalhaes; Justice, &c., Senhor C. Cabral; Finance, Senhor Avila; War, Conde de Villa Real; Marine and Colonies, Senhor Pestana. The Duke of Terceira is appointed Military Governor of Lisbon, and Don Carlos de Mascaranhas Commander of the Municipal Guard. The ministry had adopted the contract made by Baron Tojal with the tobacco houses for the payment of the foreign dividends, which was before the chambers, and had declared that the national battalions, as organised by the late war minister, were to be dissolved, which has since been carried into effect by a decree of the 12th instant. The ministry, as thus remodelled, are of a decided chartist character, and may be expected to have a considerable majority in both chambers. Baron Tojal's retirement, in consequence of the opposition shown to him personally by some supporters of the government, although honourable to himself, was considered matter of regret in Lisbon, where he had succeeded in acquiring the confidence of the bank and commercial body. The procession of *Corpus Christi* went off without any disturbance on the 10th instant, and appears to have been more than usually splendid. The Queen and King Consort attended divine service at the cathedral, and the latter afterwards walked in the procession, and assisted to bear the pall, together with the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, the new premier, &c.

TURKEY, EGYPT, &c.—News from Constantinople of the 26th ult., states that the two firmans intended for Mehemet Ali had been prepared, but that the Porte showed no inclination to bring the affair to a conclusion. It was believed that the tribute to be paid by Mehemet Ali would be fixed at 80,000 purses, but M. Pontois, the French ambassador, had remonstrated against this amount, and endeavoured to prove by statistical documents that it was out of proportion with the revenues of Egypt. Intelligence from Alexandria announced that Mehemet Ali was still continuing his armaments. The steam-boat which left Beyrout on the 14th had arrived at Constantinople, and brought despatches announcing that the plague was still making sad havoc amongst the troops there. At Damascus much dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence of the avaricious and deceitful conduct of the Pasha commanding there, and it was apprehended that if the Porte did not speedily remove him, the whole of Syria would be in open revolt against the Turkish Government. The Turkish troops continue their acts of violence against the Christians. The Pacha of Nissa is making grand preparations for his defence. From Constantinople, May 26, we learn that the Greeks on the European side give great uneasiness to the Porte. The firmans have not yet been forwarded to Mehemet Ali, despatches from Shekib Effendi being first expected. The tribute fixed to be paid by Mehemet is 4,000,000 per annum (40,000*l.*), but the firman on this point is not considered as definitively settled.

## DOMESTIC.

### METROPOLITAN.

The Queen held a Drawing-room on Thursday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. The attendance was not very numerous.

The Queen held a Court and Investiture of the Order of the Bath on Friday, at Buckingham Palace. At the Investiture were present, the Duke of Sussex, Acting Great Master of the Order, Lord Hill, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Clarendon, and Sir W. Woods, Garter King-at-Arms. Vice-Admiral Sir David Milne was invested with a badge and star of Knight Grand Cross; and Sir Charles Napier was knighted, and invested with the ensigns of a Knight Commander.

The Queen gave audiences, on Wednesday, to Viscount Melbourne; at the Court on Thursday, to the Marquis of Normanby; on Friday, to the Earl of Albemarle, the Marquis of Normanby, and Lord John Russell; and to Baron Blome the Danish Minister, to take leave, and M. Tricoupi, the Grecian Minister, to deliver his credentials.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Geo. Hayter, Esq., as principal painter in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir David Wilkie, deceased.

A cabinet council was held on Saturday, at the residence of Viscount Melbourne, in South-street. It was attended by all the ministers except Viscount Palmerston. The council sat an hour and a half.

Her Majesty held a privy council at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday. The Lord Chancellor, Lords Lansdowne, Melbourne, Normanby, and John Russell, and Sir John Hobhouse attended. The council was held for making the Queen's speech on closing the session of parliament on Tuesday. After the council her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by a numerous suite, in five carriages, left Buckingham Palace to witness the launch of the *Trafalgar*, in Woolwich dockyard, escorted by a party of hussars.

On Saturday afternoon the Duke of Devonshire gave a splendid *dejeuner* at his villa at Chiswick, to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It was a select party, the invitation being limited to not more than 120.

It is understood to be fully arranged that Prince Albert will visit his Royal connexions in Germany this summer. His Royal Highness's visit will not exceed a month or six weeks.

Several changes in the government besides those we recently announced, will take place at the close of the session. Among others, we believe we may include Mr. Sheil's appointment to the office of Judge Advocate, as successor to Sir George Grey, who will have an appointment with a seat in the Cabinet. The Hon. Fox Maule will succeed Mr. Sheil as Vice-President of the Board of Trade; the office of Under Secretary of State for the Home department will be filled by Lord Seymour, now Secretary to the Board of Control.—*Globe*.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Major-general Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment.

We understand the marriage of Lord John Russell and Lady Fanny Elliot will be solemnised towards the close of the ensuing month.



Friday being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, his Grace the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley-house to the officers who had distinguished themselves under his command in that glorious victory.

The electors of Marylebone have decided by ballot, which of the two liberal candidates, Sir Charles Napier or Mr. Young, should be put in nomination with Sir Benjamin Hall, for the representation of the borough in parliament. The ballot terminated as follows:

For Napier.....	1,931
For Young.....	945

Total..... 2,876

Mr. Young instantly withdrew his pretensions, and recommended all those who were disposed to support him to vote in favour of the Commodore.

The canvass on the part of the four liberal candidates for the city of London, is stated to be highly satisfactory to the committee, and to leave no doubt of their return.

Mr. Tooke has withdrawn from Finsbury, and no tory has at present announced himself.

The triennial festival of the Public Dispensary, Bishop's-court, Lincoln's inn (which was established in 1782) was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the President, in the chair, supported by Mr. Justice Patteson and Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. His Royal Highness warmly and successfully pleaded the cause of the charity, obtaining for the treasurer (Mr. Twining) a very liberal sum in aid of its funds. It is the practice of this institution not only to administer advice and medicine to the necessitous poor, but to visit them in case of need at their own houses, throughout a very extensive district.

The deaths of 452 males and 374 females were registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending the 12th instant, 373 of which were under 15 years of age, 334 between 15 and 60 years of age, and 119 were 60 years of age and upwards. The weekly average of deaths in 1838, 1839, and 1840 was—males 475, and females 451. The highest temperature during the week was 60; lowest 45; daily mean 54.

The Trafalgar, of 120 guns, was launched at Woolwich, at half-past two o'clock on Monday last. The accounts describe the scene as one of the gayest and most brilliant that has ever been beheld at that place. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present, and numerous bands of music added much to the animation of the scene. The majestic vessel glided gracefully into the river amidst the cheers of hundreds of thousands of spectators, and the whole affair passed off without any accident. The *Morning Chronicle* states the following occurrence to have taken place at Greenwich on her Majesty's return. "The committee of Captain Dundas and Mr. Barnard, the reform candidates for the representation of the Borough, caused a triumphal arch to be erected across the street. Over the centre of the arch were the words, 'The Queen—God bless her,' surmounted by a wheat-sheaf; and on each side of the arch were wheat-sheaves, the inscription under the one being 'Lord John Russell and plenty,' and under the other, 'Lord Melbourne and plenty.' Her Majesty, amidst the loudest demonstrations of applause, descended from her carriage and walked through the arch, when she again ascended and drove on to town amid a storm of cheers that sent dismay into the hearts of the tories."

#### PROVINCIAL.

A most important duty devolves on the dissenters of Leeds at the present crisis. To the exertions of Mr. Hume alone the public is indebted for the abolition of the bible monopoly in Scotland; and, through it, for the reduction in the price of bibles in England. We shall hold every dissenter who refuses Mr. Hume his vote, as opposed to the free, unfettered, and cheap distribution of the scriptures.

We beg to remind our readers that claims to vote in counties must be sent in to the overseers of their respective parishes before the 20th of next month.

A very large meeting was held at Bristol, on Monday week, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Manchester anti-corn-law league. Mr. John Bright, of Rochdale, Mr. Cobden, of Manchester, and Mr. G. Thompson, addressed the meeting in very effective speeches. A resolution was agreed to unanimously, to promote the return to parliament of such men only as will vote for the repeal of the corn-laws. At the close, three cheers each were given for the Queen, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Berkeley, the liberal member for the city. The next night, a still larger audience assembled to meet the Hon. H. F. Berkeley. He was received and heard with enthusiasm.

Mr. Sidney Smith, lectured at Huonslow, on Friday evening, upon the influences of the existing corn-laws. After the lecture, a resolution was passed attestative of the satisfaction felt by the announcement that G. Byng, Esq., had declared himself favourable to the commercial measures of her Majesty's ministers. The meeting broke up with cheers for the lecturer, Mr. Byng, and the ministers.

The rural population of Sussex, are forming societies to petition against corn-laws. Troops of rustics with flags inscribed "No Corn bill," "Cheap Bread," &c., attended a large meeting out of doors, at Crowborough common.

An Anti-Corn-law meeting was held on Monday last, in the open air, at Rhoslanerchrugog; and another, on Tuesday afternoon, at Cefnmawr, in Wales. About three thousand people attended, who unanimously condemned the bread-tax.

A numerous meeting of the Leeds anti-slavery committee was held on Thursday, at the court-house, which had been summoned at the request of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in London, in consequence of a proposition emanating from America to hold in the British metropolis a second general Anti-Slavery Convention of all nations in the course of the ensuing year. The results of the last convention have been most favourable to the great cause; but it was resolved by the gentlemen present, after much interesting discussion, that the time proposed would be too soon for the repetition of so vast an effort, more especially as the valuable time and exertions of the devoted friends of the cause now employed in carrying the resolutions of the late convention into effect would be, to a greater extent, unseasonably diverted to the making preparations for the succeeding one.—*Leeds Mercury*.

On Wednesday last, there was a riot at Nottingham, in which both whigs and tories were sufferers. People were beaten, cut, and stabbed, and windows were smashed. The occupants of the houses were principally liberals. At ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the military were called out to aid the police, and dragoons paraded the streets on Thursday morning.

#### IRELAND.

The lord lieutenant returned to Dublin from Devonshire, at midnight on Saturday. He arrived suddenly: landed without any public observances; and proceeded to the viceroyal lodge at Phoenix park; where he has since remained in privacy.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains the official announcement of the election of Lord Blaney as a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Earl O'Neill.

The House of Lords, in a committee of privileges on Thursday, decided that the Earl of Stair and Lord Trimlestown had established their claims to vote in the election of Irish representative peers.

A great repeal meeting was held at Ardsullas, county Clare, on Thursday week. Forty or fifty tents were pitched; and it is estimated that 100,000 persons were present. Mr. Charles O'Connell and some parish priests were the speakers.

THE ELECTIONS. *Armagh*.—Colonel Rawdon retires; and Mr Leonard is to be the opponent of Mr. Fox. *Bandon*.—Lord Boyle, the son of the Earl of Cork, is announced to oppose Sergeant Jackson. *Carlow County*.—Mr. Thomas Bunbury is in the field as the companion of Colonel Bruen. *Carlow Borough*.—Mr. Francis Bruen comes forward, and the *Freeman's Journal* says that Captain Layard is canvassing the electors as Mr. Gisborne's successor. *Clare County*.—Mr. Crofton Moore Vandeleur (liberal), has addressed the electors. *Coleraine*.—An English gentleman named Mills, who it is said will be supported by the Irish Society, contests the borough with Mr. Litton. *Dublin City*.—The opponents of the present members are Mr. West and Mr. Grogan. *Dublin University*.—Dr. Stock is about to start for Trinity College, under the auspices of the lord chancellor. *Dundalk*.—Lord Jocelyn has declined. Mr. Redington is busy among the electors. *Dungarvan*.—Mr. Sheil, who retires from Tipperary, stands for the borough. *Ennis*.—Sir Burton Macnamara, B. N., is a candidate for the borough, in opposition to Mr. Hewitt Bridgman. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon is also spoken of by the *Dublin Pilot*. *Kings County*.—The *Tory Leinster Express* states that Mr. Bernard is resolved to contest the county. *Kinsale*.—The *Cork Southern Reporter* announces an opponent for Colonel Thomas, Mr. Watson. *Portarlington*.—The *Leinster Express* says that Lord Altamont, son of the Marquis of Sligo, is about to start for this borough on whig principles, against the tory member, Colonel Dawson Damer. *Queen's County*.—The candidates are, Hon. Thomas Vesey and Sir Charles Coote, tories, and Mr. Fitzpatrick and Major Dunne, liberals. *Sligo County*.—Mr. C. T. Cooper, tory, retires, to be succeeded by Captain Ormsby Gora. *Tipperary*.—Mr. Maude and Mr. Barker, tories, are to be opposed by the hon. C. O'Callaghan and Mr. V. Maher, liberals. *Waterford*.—Two tories, Mr. Ashley and Viscount March, are about to start for the city. *Wicklow*.—Colonel Acton and Mr. Tynte are the tory candidates for the county.

An unfortunate constable of police, employed in collecting the census papers, nearly met his death on Sunday morning, while engaged on this service in the village of Cabinteely, about four miles from Dublin. The Irish peasantry, at all times unwilling to give a direct answer, have expressed the greatest and most superstitious horror at this "numbering of the people;" and to such a pitch did they carry it in the present instance, that the ill-fated policeman, after having collected a number of the papers, was followed by a crowd of persons, who knocked him down, beat him in a most dreadful manner, and totally destroyed the papers. He was brought to the hospital, where he lies in a very precarious condition, having, it is said, received a stab from some sharp weapon.

#### SCOTLAND.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT. *Reformers*.—Mr. Bannerman, for Aberdeen; Lord Stuart, for Ayr Burghs; Mr. Duff, for Banffshire; Mr. Traill, for Caithness; Col. Abercrombie, for Clackman and Kinross; Mr. Ewart and Sir A. Johnston, for Dumfries Burghs; Sir H. Parnell, for Dundee; Sir J. Campbell and Mr. Macauley, for Edinburgh; Sir A. Leith Hay, for Elgin Burghs; Mr. Gillon, for Falkirk Burghs; Mr. Wemyss, for Fifeshire; Lord Gordon, for Forfarshire; Mr. Oswald and Mr. Dennistoun, for Glasgow; Mr. Wallace, for Greenock; Mr. Stuart, for Haddington Burghs; Mr. Morrison, for Inverness Burghs; Mr. Johnstone, for Kilmarnock Burghs; Col. Ferguson, for Kirkcaldy Burghs; Mr. Murray, for Kirkcudbrightshire; Mr. Rutherford, for Leith Burgh; Mr. Chalmers, for Montrose Burghs; Mr. Dundas, for Orkney and Shetland; Mr. Hastie, for Paisley; Hon. Fox Maule, for Perth; Mr. Stewart, for Renfrewshire; Hon. J. E. Elliott, for Roxburghshire; Sir M. Bruce, for Stirlingshire; Lord Dalmeny and Mr. Ayton, for Stirling Burghs; Mr. Ellice, jun. for St. Andrew's Burghs; Mr. Dundas, for Sutherlandshire; Mr. Loch, for Wick Burghs; Mr. Dalrymple, for Wigtonshire; Mr. M'Taggart, for Wigton Burghs. *Tories*.—Hon. Capt. Gordon, for Aberdeenshire; Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, for Argyleshire; Lord Kelbourn, for Ayrshire; Sir H. P. Campbell, for Berwickshire; Sir W. Rae, for Buteshire; Sir G. Sinclair, for Caithness; Mr. Smollett, of Bonhill, for Dumbartonshire; Mr. Johnstone, for Dumfriesshire; Mr. Ramsay, of Barton, for Edinburgh County; Mr. Bruce, for Elgin and Nairnshire; Mr. Duff, of Haddow, for Elgin Burghs; Mr. Baird, of Gartsherrie, for Falkirk Burghs; Sir T. B. Hepburn, for Haddingtonshire; Mr. Balfour, for Haddington Burghs; Mr. Baillie, for Inverness-shire; Mr. Colquhoun, for Kilmarnock Burghs; Hon. H. Arbuthnot, for Kincardineshire; Mr. Maxwell, of Cardross, for Kirkcudbrightshire; Capt. Lockhart, for Lanarkshire; Hon. C. Hope, for Linlithgowshire; Mr. Mackenzie, for Peebleshire; Mr. Drummond, for Perthshire; Mr. Black, for Perth; Mr. Mure, of Caldwell, for Renfrewshire; Mr. M'Kenzie, for Ross and Cromartie; Hon. F. Scott, for Roxburghshire; Mr. Pringle, for Selkirkshire; Mr. Forbes, of Callander, for Stirlingshire; Mr. Dempster, for Wick Burghs; Mr. Blair, for Wigtonshire; Col. Agnew, for Wigton Burghs.

The London tory organs have been boasting that a new election will increase their party strength in Scotland. They attempt to prove it by the defection of Mid-Lothian, Argyle, Stirling, and Dumbarton.



But they are not sure of either of the two last, which the liberals are as likely to gain as the Tories. Besides, the counties of Wigton and Caithness, and the Burgh of Kilmarnock will, to a certainty be rescued from the grasp of the Tories, and so balance their possible gains. Sir John Campbell comes back, the ministry having lost the Bill which was to give him a seat on the Bench. In the new parliament, Scotland at least will not lose much if anything of its liberal strength.—*Scottish Pilot*.

The Secession Synod, after being engaged for three days in discussing Mr. Walker, of Cowrie's case, passed the following resolution, on the motion of Dr. Beattie, by a majority of 98 to 43:—"The Synod approve of the diligence and fidelity of the Presbytery of Perth—find, that Mr. Walker has used language, on the subject of the atonement, election, the imputation of Adam's sin and man's inability, and given his sentiments in seeming inconsistency with the doctrines of our subordinate standards, exhort him to be more careful in the language which he employs; but from the explanations Mr. Walker has made, and the disposition he has displayed, appoint a committee to deal with him, with a view to obtain farther satisfaction, and to report to-morrow."

The committee appointed by the Synod to confer with Mr. Morrison reported that he had attended their first meeting, and expressed his resolution to continue preaching the doctrines for which he had been suspended by the Presbytery; that at their next meeting Mr. Morrison did not attend, but that he had addressed a letter to the chairman, stating that he did not consider it necessary to hold any farther communications on the subject. The committee therefore unanimously recommended that Mr. Morrison should be declared out of connection with the Associate Synod. The Synod accordingly declared Mr. Morrison to be no longer in connexion with the United Secession Church, discharged him from preaching in any of the pulpits of the church, and discharged all ministers and probationers of the body from preaching in the pulpit of Mr. Morrison. In regard to Mr. Walker, of Comrie, the committee professed themselves so much satisfied with their conference with him, that they joined in recommending the Synod to proceed no farther against him.

A public meeting of the inhabitants was held at Banff on Tuesday week, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the eight ministers of Strathbogie, and to condemn the conduct of the assembly. The provost was called on to preside. The resolutions were moved by Randal M'Grigor, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Young Leslie of Kininvie, and the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, whose speeches were listened to with much cordiality, and received with great applause.

We have learnt on what we consider good authority, that the non-intrusionists have experienced a great mortification in the reception which Mr. Dunlop, their accredited delegate, met with, a few days ago, at an interview with Sir Robert Peel. The hon. baronet, greatly to his credit, and that of his party, stated, in the most decided terms, that he would do nothing for the church, unless they first obeyed the law, and rescinded all their illegal proceedings regarding the enactment of the veto regulations, and the deposition of the Strathbogie ministers. Mr. Dunlop answered that parliament might do whatever they please with their endowments, but that the church would never retrace their steps, whatever might be the consequences, and thus the interview terminated.—*Scottish Pilot*.

Mr. Dickens, author of the "Pickwick Papers," &c. has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in Edinburgh on Friday, the 25th inst. Professor Wilson is to occupy the chair.—*Scotsman*.

We regret to announce the failure of the extensive commercial house of Grant and Co., of Glasgow; their liabilities are said to amount to 180,000*l.*—*Edinburgh Witness*.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.**—It is generally supposed that the large arrear of public business necessarily created by the sudden dissolution of parliament will suggest the necessity for the assembling of the new House of Commons as speedily as possible. The last parliament was dissolved on the 18th of July, 1837, and the writs were made returnable on the 15th of November following, thus allowing an interval of nearly four months for the elections, which, considering the mode of canvass, and the short time allowed for taking the poll under the reform act, was a much longer period than could by possibility be required. It is, however, conceived that the utmost despatch, compatible with the convenience of the several candidates and constituencies, will be employed, so as to ensure the opening of the new parliament at an early period. The choice of a Speaker will, doubtless, as in two recent instances, become the first great party question of the session. Mr. Manners Sutton (Viscount Canterbury) held the chair 18 years, and presided over seven new Houses of Commons; Mr. Abercrombie (Lord Dunfermline) for four years; and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre for two years. The last election for Speaker was on the 28th of May, 1839. The next will be the 14th parliament of the United Kingdom. It appears by a return prepared from the rolls and journals of both houses, that since the year 1509 (when it is supposed the duration of parliaments was extended beyond one year), only four parliaments have existed beyond seven years, and only nine have had a sexennial duration. Of the rest, only nine parliaments have lasted above five years, three above four years, and three above three years. Only ten existed above two years, and no less than 36 for a shorter period. The average duration from 1509 to the present time (including the long parliament in the reign of Charles I., and that in the reign of Charles II. which lasted nearly 17 years) does not exceed the space of three years each; so that although nominally septennial, parliaments may be said to have not more than a really triennial existence.

**THE JEWS.**—A statistical account of the Jews in Russia has lately been published at St Petersburg by the Academician Kopper. It appears from it that the number residing by permission in the 17 governments is 1,054,349, including both sexes. In Volhynia they are most numerous, constituting a 15th part of the whole population. In Poland the greater number is in Warsaw, of which the Jews form one fourth of the inhabitants; and, indeed, in both Russia and Poland they are greatly more numerous in the towns than in the country places. In 1837 the total number of Israelites in Poland was 411,307, of whom 338,667 lived in the towns, and 72,630 in the country.

A return of the receipts of the principal railways in operation for last week exhibits the following:—London and Birmingham 17,700*l.*; Great Western, 12,300*l.*; South Western 6,500*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,000*l.*; North Midland, 4,700*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,600*l.*; Greenwich, 2,100*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,200*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,800*l.*; Grand Junction 9,300*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,200*l.*; Great North of England, 1,600*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,000*l.*; and Manchester and Birmingham, 400*l.*

**CENSUS.**—On Tuesday the enumerators in the various districts gave in their returns to the registrars by whom they will be forwarded to the census commissioners. A part of the duty of each enumerator was to tabulate and arrange his returns, which will render the labours of the latter comparatively light. A pretty correct idea of the extent of the population will be obtained in about a fortnight.

**THE STRONG MAN.**—"My son, hold up your head and tell me who was the strongest man?" "Jonah." "Why so?" "'Cause the whale could'n't hold him after he had got him down." "That's a man; you can take your seat."

The total decrease of malt used by brewers in the United Kingdom, in 1840, was 776,000 bushels.

## SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

(Examiner.)

## ADDRESS TO THE VENAL AND CORRUPT ELECTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE country at this moment teems with addresses to incorruptible and independent voters, but there does not exist, and never has appeared such a thing as an address to you, the venal and corrupt, though making, as you notoriously do, no inconsiderable part of the constituent body. Every one is thinking about you, and what you are likely to do, but no one addresses you. In the most literal sense of the phrase, men *pay* their addresses to you, and the addresses which men pay they never publish. Yours are very delicate and private affairs.

For the first time it seems to us that you ought to be addressed. Do not be alarmed. Do not for one moment suppose that we are about to waste words on you in reprobation of bribery, and the baseness of selling your country. Your reply would be the same as that of the Irish jobber who was reproached with the infamy of selling his country: "Thank Heaven," said he, "I have a country to sell."

So you thank Heaven you have a country to sell, and we are not so idle as to suppose that any arguments of ours could make you ashamed of such infamy. We are not about to commit the folly of attempting to wash the blackamore white. We know there is no soaping such as you. Our purpose is to address you with reference only to your own interests, and to show you what should be the state of the bribery market in the present great crisis.

Our apprehension is, that the monopolists will overreach you, and that you will sell yourselves too cheap, from ignorance of what you are about in this momentous conjuncture.

First, you have to observe that none of the precedents of bribery are applicable to present circumstances. You had ten pounds at the last election for voting for a candidate who would govern a third of the kingdom on the principle of coercion instead of conciliation. You cared not a rush for Ireland, you cared, as you delight to express it, for nobody but "number one." Well, but a new question has arisen which extremely concerns this same "number one." What are the terms on which the same 10*l.* is now offered? For ten pounds you are to reject a measure of relief, the value of which to you may not be less than two, three, four, or five hundred pounds, more or less, according to the scale of your circumstances and transactions.

Take pen, ink, and paper, and make a sober calculation of the amount of your portion of the bread tax, the sugar duty, and the timber duty, and cast up what the saving would be to you from the proposed measures of government. You have then to reckon the probable term of your life, and to multiply the yearly saving by the number of years which you may live. This sum you have to compare with the bribe offered you for the sacrifice of it. Let us suppose that you have a hundred a year, and a small family to support. We cannot estimate your benefit from the reduction of the bread tax, sugar duties, and timber duties at less than eight pounds; and let us reckon your life at twenty years purchase; this would give 160*l.* for refusing which saving a modest gentleman has the assurance to offer you ten pounds, forsooth! He gives you 10*l.* to rob you of 160*l.*

Why, you should offer him ten pounds, aye, and ten times ten pounds, to obtain for you the proposed relief. It would be well worth your while to compound for the remission of the taxes in a bribe to your briber. It is clearly downright idiocy in you to fix yourself with a charge of hundreds for a paltry bribe of tens.

We are prepared to prove that bribery ought to change sides, and that it is more your interest to bribe your candidates to support the measures of relief, than to take a miserable pittance to defeat the much larger benefit proposed for you by the government.

The calculation we have sketched out for you is far from complete. It does not include the advantages in which you may be concerned from the extension of commerce, nor the interests which your children have in the proposed relief. Your voice may now not only fix burdens on yourself, but on your posterity. Money saved is money got, and for a miserable trifle will you sell away the handsome amount of money to be saved and got by yourself, and your children after you, by the reduction of heavy and injurious taxes?

It would be vain to implore you not to be rogues, but don't be at once rogues and fools. Have a care that the biter is not bit. The monopolist who buys your vote buys at the same time the power of repaying himself ten-fold, or more, out of your pocket. You begin repaying him with the very next morsel you put in your mouth. As in the sucking pumps, you must throw down a cup of water to make the instrument work so as to bring up tuns, so the monopolists throws a few pounds into your pocket to pump it up again at cent. per cent. interest. The mouth with which you give your vote for him pays toll to him in every morsel that it takes in. You are thus overreached, and heavily the loser by bribery. If the monopolist gave you a hundred pounds for your vote he would not give you the equivalent for what he deprives you of. Now we know how useless it would be to expatiate to you on the cruel injury you do to society by selling your vote to those who support systems of restriction at the expense of its vital interests; if you profited by the bargain you would trouble yourselves little about the damage to the rest of the community, but yet you are not in love with mischief—it is pelf that you are in love with, and we are sure that we only do you justice in supposing that you would not do an injury to your country without some benefit to yourselves—much more, that you would not do an injury to your country in which you yourselves would be sharers. Now this is what you have to consider. One of our great satirists makes his prince of rogues once resolve on an honest line of conduct, because, after the most anxious consideration, he could not see how anything was to be got by a



knavish course. This is precisely what we would make you understand. We do not call upon you to be honest for once because of the satisfaction of honesty—we might as well invite the blind to the choice of any particular colour because of its beauty—but we argue that you should be honest in this crisis because you have nothing to gain comparable with what you lose by any other course of conduct. Your option is this: government offers you a great benefit—the monopolist offers you a paltry sum that you may forego the greater gain. What man with a particle of sense, not to mention honesty to you, will hesitate as to the choice?

If you look at the thing in the gross, you will see at once what a bubble bargain the corrupter would drive with you.

A great authority in financial statistics, the writer of a tract called *The many sacrificed to the few by the food monopoly*, calculates the enhancement of prices by the system improperly called protective, thus—

Grain of all kinds .....	£21,860,928
Meat.....	10,583,333
Butter and Cheese .....	4,246,666
Timber.....	7,600,000
Tallow .....	500,000

£44,790,927

which is equal to seven-eighths of the amount raised by taxation for purposes of revenue in the year 1840.

The same authority, in another publication on the interests favoured at the public expense, estimates the effect, direct and indirect, of all to amount to a burden of a hundred millions annually!

Now we ask you to consider what is your share in this enormous burden, and what compensation for it can be any bribe that the monopolists can offer you. Why, they would bribe you by tens and burden you by hundreds. Their bribe is occasional, annual their burden to be continued through the bribe. Can you be so penny knavish and pound foolish as to accede to such terms?

You hear much, no doubt, of the sums subscribed at the Carlton Club for your corruption; but, if they amount to a million, they are but the hundredth part of the burden which the monopolists annually impose on the country, according to the quoted calculation of one of our best practical economists. Now if you, the venal and corrupt, bear but a hundredth part of the burden, a bribe of a million only gives you the equivalent of one year's charge, and you are bribed with the compensation for one year's charge, and you are charged for years to come, and your children after you. Will any man out of Bedlam consent to so ruinously losing a bargain? Bribery heretofore has been a very different thing from what bribery is now; base it always has been, and always must be, but it is vain to talk to you of that; but it is also, in this crisis, a preposterous folly, for you are to be bribed to deny yourselves something incomparably more beneficial to you than the bribe. But your cupidity may rise with this proposition, and you may say, "The monopolist may give us in ready money the value of our interest in the relief project." He must, then, give you bribes of hundreds, which with your numbers, in too many constituencies, would amount to thousands, and to sums which you will find your corrupters not prepared to expend on you. A rise in your bad market, corresponding at all to the interests which you have at stake in the scheme of relief, would raise the prices of corruption beyond the means of your buyers. You would on such terms exhaust your corrupters.

We have exemplified the present fallacy of bribery in the gross. We will now illustrate it in an apparently very small instance.

You have heard a vast profession of concern for the interests of the farmers and agricultural labourers, of some of both which classes some of you whom we now address doubtless are. Many of the small farmers and labourers occupying cottages, with a little garden, small orchard, or the like, used to make their few pounds a year by the sale of fruit for preserving. The high price of sugar for the last two or three years destroyed the market for their produce, which was left to rot, or thrown to the pigs. The monopolist offers these poor people a bribe of five or ten pounds to elect him, and to empower him to put a negative on the reduction of the foreign sugar duties. Why, his bribe will not compensate for the lost fruit of any one past year, to say nothing of the future, or of the enhanced price of food to the little farmer or labourer; and, poor as the man may be, it would be better worth his while to sell his bed to give a bribe to the candidate to vote against the monopolies, than to receive one to enable the candidate to continue his burdens. The instance we have given shows but a partial effect of one monopoly, and that not the greatest; but when such are partial effects, what must be the full consequences of the monopolies?

And you have all your own experiences if you will but consult them. You all are to be found in some category or other of the monopolists' oppressions. You know what the misery of rising bread and falling wages is; or you know how your household economy has suffered from dear sugar; or you know the ba thrift of using bad timber at a high price; or you know the evils of declining foreign markets through the refusal to take foreign corn in exchange, and the consequent forced growth of foreign manufactures. And, knowing these things, you know how to strike the balance between the large reliefs offered to you by the Government, and the wretched bribe of the monopolists for the continuance of your injurious burdens and impolitic restrictions. The man who takes a bribe on such terms is not only a confirmed knave, but a consummate fool.

(Spectator.)

#### MISREPRESENTATION AND ITS FRUITS.

MINISTERS have perilled their tenure of place on their budget. The principles recognised, upon which that project is founded, are important,—that a low rate of customs-duties promotes commerce; that the extension of commerce consequent upon a reduction of customs-duties makes the low rate far more productive of revenue than the large; and in the case of corn, that a fixed duty, rendering a steady trade possible, will, by extending commerce, benefit the country, and by yielding a uniform amount of revenue instead of one varying with the productiveness of the harvest, facilitate the operations of the financier. These are sound doctrines in the abstract, whatever we may think of the likelihood that the actual measures recommended by ministers will realise them. It will be wise in the nation to declare its approbation of these abstract doctrines, and oblige as many public men as they can to commit themselves by unequivocal declarations that they entertain and are prepared to act upon them. But clamorous partisans who exaggerate the liberality and probable consequences of the adoption of these principles as a rule of action, are to be listened to with distrust, more especially when they misrepresent the conduct of all men who come forward publicly and fairly to argue the question with them. The chartists have in several places come forward to declare that they expect no benefit from the carrying of a measure which shall fairly reduce to practice the principles we have enumerated, unless universal suffrage be previously conceded. In so doing, the chartists have expressed an erroneous opinion, and blundered in point of policy. By acting in conformity to these principles, the country would be benefited even under a despotic government; and by obstructing the adoption of such measures, the chartists are exasperating the classes by whose co-operation their demanded extension of the suffrage must be carried, if it ever be carried. The chartists are in

error; but men may err honestly; and so long as they argue fairly and temperately, the presumption is in favour of their sincerity, especially when they have to deal with matters of opinion like these under discussion, which are not self evident, but have been painfully elicited after many mistakes by intellects of the highest order, from a weak induction. A reader of the government prints would fancy that every appearance of the chartists has been characterized by ruffian violence, justifying suspicion of their sincerity. That some chartists have misconducted themselves on some occasions, we believe; but that they have been misrepresented by the government press, on occasions when their conduct was most exemplary, we know. For example, our attention has been drawn to the report in the *Morning Chronicle* of an anti-corn-law meeting at Kensington, at which the resolutions in favour of free trade and the government measures were opposed by the chartists. The report, speaking of the amendment moved upon the second resolution, says—"After another unsuccessful interruption had been attempted by the chartists, the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority." The impression produced by this expression upon a reader unacquainted with the facts must necessarily be, that the conduct of the chartists showed them bent, not upon argument, but upon wantonly obstructing the proceedings of the meeting. We are assured by gentlemen who were present, that, on the contrary, the conduct of the chartists was perfectly orderly: that the number of hands held up for the amendment were to those held up for the resolutions as one to three; that the supporters of the amendment were clustered directly in front of the hustings; that towards the close of the discussion the hall was almost dark; that had the object of the chartists been to create a disturbance, their numbers and position, and the darkness, would have enabled them to effect their object with the greatest ease; but that, after seeing themselves outvoted on the resolutions, they behaved with the utmost propriety, and good humour, offered no obstruction to the adoption of the petition, and joined in a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his impartiality. The misrepresentation which we know to have been committed on one occasion may have been practised in other cases. It is as impolitic as it is unjust. The chartists are men—thinking men—suffering men: they distrust the middle class politicians, and any man who looks back upon the history of the last ten years must admit not without cause. Their distrust and exasperation are not likely to be diminished by finding themselves accused of dishonest and disorderly conduct, when they feel that they have conducted themselves with perfect fairness and exemplary temper. It is questionable whether such systematic misrepresentation is calculated to insure men a party triumph: there can be no doubt that it is calculated to lengthen the reign of prejudice, embittered class-animosities, and the substitution of factious contests for office in the place of useful legislation.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

##### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE imperial parliament of the United Kingdom was yesterday prorogued by her Majesty in person.

The Queen, attended by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace in the state carriage, drawn by eight beautiful cream-coloured horses, shortly before two o'clock. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands, as they passed through the park and along Parliament-street.

The line of road from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords was much crowded. At one o'clock a regiment of the Life Guards was stationed in Parliament-street, who, with the assistance of a very strong body of police, kept the road clear for carriages.

On the royal cortege reaching the House of Lords the band of the Foot Guards played the national anthem, and a discharge of cannon announced to those within the house that the Sovereign was approaching.

The doors of the House of Lords were thrown open at 12 o'clock for the admission of those who had obtained orders from the Lord Great Chamberlain. Shortly after one o'clock the Foreign Ambassadors and ministers, attended by their suites, arrived, and were conducted to the usual seats set apart for them. The peers and peeresses were early in their attendance.

Her Majesty's entrance to the house was announced by a flourish of trumpets. The peers and peeresses immediately rose and remained standing until the Queen had taken her seat on the throne, and desired their lordships to be seated.

The Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons to hear the royal speech on the prorogation of parliament.

In a few minutes afterwards the Speaker, attended by a number of members, appeared at the bar, when the right hon. gentleman addressed her Majesty, recounting the business of the session, and concluded by humbly praying her Majesty's royal assent to the Appropriation Bill and the other acts which had been agreed to by both houses.

Her Majesty having given her assent to several bills, in a clear and distinct tone of voice read the following most gracious speech:—

##### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means, which the Constitution has entrusted to me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects, and I rely on the co-operation of my parliament and the loyal zeal of my people for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We respectfully request our country friends, in all possible cases, to give their orders to the news agents in their respective localities; where this is impracticable, the better way is to send the amount of subscription (26s. per annum) by post-office order, direct to the office, which will secure the regular transmission of the paper to their address.

Terms for advertising in the <i>Nonconformist</i> .		
For 8 lines .... 5s. 0d.	For 16 lines... 7 0	For 24 lines... 9 0
10..... 5 6	18..... 7 6	26..... 9 6
12..... 6 0	20..... 8 0	28..... 10 0
14..... 6 6	22..... 8 6	Every additional 2 lines, 6d

**The Nonconformist.**

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1841.

## WHAT IS MY DUTY TO MY NEIGHBOUR?

NOT to starve him, assuredly—nor to aid in upholding a system by which his starvation is rendered a matter of tolerable certainty—nor to be induced by the seductions or the threats of men whose affluence is increased by invading the rights of others to vote for laying restrictions on the bounty of the Creator—nor to abstain from voting, which is only a cowardly way of reaching the same end!

If there be any one class of electors in this kingdom, whose vote, at the coming struggle, might, in reason, be securely predicted—whose activity and influence ought to be safely calculated upon—who should need no solicitations, no looking after, no hunting up, no payment of expenses—who should be first at the poll and last to give up work so long as a single elector can be brought up to aid the cause of justice—that class is the body of religious men, especially, religious dissenters.

A tory dissenter is a mystery—a pro-monopoly dissenter is a contradiction in terms.

The genius of Christianity repudiates exclusiveness in all its forms. Justice and benevolence go hand in hand with it. "Do good," is its characteristic command. To the poor rather than to the rich, to those who have no helper rather than to those who can help themselves, to the myriads who can make no return rather than to the few who can be good customers, it calls upon its professed votaries to extend their aid. Religious men may now do good on a magnificent scale. All the subscriptions made during the last twenty years, for the relief of the destitute, summed up into one amount would be a small thing, a mere trifle, compared with the abolition of monopolies. A man may do more by his vote at the next election, to mitigate human suffering, than he has done by his purse all his life-long.

Wealth brings with it heavy responsibility. The possession of the franchise, at the present crisis, is wealth incalculable. There is this peculiarity, however, attaching to it. It may be used to enrich or to impoverish others. Placed at the disposal of monopoly, it robs others without enriching ourselves—used for the destruction of monopoly, it enriches others without robbing ourselves.

The one question to be decided is, plenty or scarcity. God has given plenty—scarcity is man's work. All sophistication being brushed aside, religious men have now to avow, whether they most approve of the one or the other.

To feed the hungry is one of the primary social duties to which religion prompts. Millions cry for food, and it is in the power of the electors to feed them—to spread a table for craving masses. Is this an opportunity for men, calling themselves Christians, to throw away? Is this a time for them to skulk, and eschew politics, and avoid giving offence to those whom nothing offends so thoroughly as for a man to do right? Let those who dread the contaminating influence of an election, beware of the shop and the counting-house. If they are so ready to venture where duty calls in the one case, they have no excuse for hanging back when charity points the way in the other.

Let a man professing to pay the homage of his heart to the Christian religion, be imagined to be endowed with power equivalent to creating—having authority to say, and say with effect, "Let there be corn,"—or let it be supposed that by lifting up his hand he could double the loaf of bread in every poor man's family; what should such a man do if he wishes to imitate the example of the founder of Christianity? Use the power to diffuse gladness around him, or let it lie inactive, lest—lest—he may say lest what! Now an authority well-nigh equal to this is vested in the electors of the empire, a power virtually thus efficient to bless and multiply. Let their hearts leap for joy at being entrusted with a privilege so god-like, and let them go forth with grateful enthusiasm to exercise it.

The question is eagerly put in all quarters, "How will religious men act at this crisis?" The inquiry implies past delinquency to a lamentable extent. What they would do should have been given in practical evidence long since. There should have been—

—no hinge nor loop  
To hang a doubt on."

The honour of Christianity should have induced them to be amongst the foremost to denounce the iniquity of making corn scarce. But now when a few days activity and a vote is all that is required of them, a refusal would be wilfully to stab the reputation of the religion they profess.

We are happy to observe dissenting ministers of all denominations, save Wesleyan, coming forward to take part in the public affairs at this crisis. It is not for us to dictate—but we do think that the church, (we mean good men of whatever sect), owes it to the world to give a solemn expression of opinion on the question of monopolies. We presume not to point out the precise mode in

which it may be most effectually done—but done, we are convinced it might be, ought to be. Whatever the state-church may think on this matter (and being itself a monopoly, it is only natural that it should join the confederacy of the monopolists), at all events, unfettered Christianity ought to wash her hands of the sin. There is a moral power in her voice which nothing can eventually gainsay. Her glance has been felt heretofore as the lightning of Heaven. She frowned and slavery quailed before her, and fled the British dominions. Let her array herself once more in awful majesty, and come forth to vindicate the oppressed and pillaged people of these realms. Let her lift up her hand to heaven, and swear "monopoly shall cease." 'Twould be as the blast which shook down the walls of Jericho. No confederation could much prolong the existence of the accursed system.

## THE DISMISSED STEWARD.

Now that parliament has been prorogued in order to a dissolution, a general survey of its work will not, we imagine, be thought impertinent. At the present moment, a dispassionate estimate of the influence it has brought to bear upon the political affairs of this country, and a sober view of the changes it has wrought in the public mind, will neither be ill-timed nor useless. Whether the representatives of our limited constituency, have pursued a wise and dignified or a foolish and unprincipled course—whether peddling policy was best adapted to the exigencies of the times—what may have been the causes which operated to shape the proceedings of this now defunct assembly, or which party is responsible for the pressure of those causes—we shall not presume to determine. We are about to look at the House of Commons as a whole—to regard it simply as the appointed steward of the people—to observe the manner in which, and the extent to which, it has fulfilled the mission entrusted to it—to examine, in fact, how far it may be considered as having correctly interpreted and embodied the nation's will.

It was elected without enthusiasm—it is dismissed without regret. Born of profligacy and corruption, it never enjoyed the confidence of the country, never commanded its respect. It has dragged on a pitiful existence, and prematurely expires to the unconcealed satisfaction of all classes in the empire.

The profuse expenditure lavished by both parties upon the election afforded sufficient ground for anticipation that between the represented and the representatives there would be no very intimate bond of union. Thus, at all events, it proved. The late House of Commons was anything but a mirror to reflect the mind of the British people. The images presented to it, it uniformly distorted. Before opinions from without could be tolerated within the House, they underwent a complete transmutation. Never were a nation's prayers more unceremoniously or indecorously treated. Never was a nation's money more coolly and heartlessly voted away. In the midst of commercial embarrassments and manufacturing distress unparalleled in the history of the country, not only was the condition of the people wholly disregarded, but the reality of their sufferings denied, and all serious allusion to them in the House, met by the most clamorous indications of impatience. The great questions in the settlement of which men out of doors were most deeply interested, were either pushed aside by a trick, or feebly discussed in a thin house. The whole course of legislation presented the appearance of a series of shuffles—and the few good measures that passed seemed to scramble into existence as though by chance.

The house, it is true, had its points of attraction, and about these all the interest of honourable members revolved. It mattered not what, intrinsically, was the importance of the question at issue. If it involved place and power, if it could only be turned into a battle field upon which parties might meet and struggle for ascendancy, we had crowded houses, long debates, and unwonted animation. Nothing could be more marked than the want of sympathy in this matter between parliament and the people. The debates were seldom read, the conflict excited no interest, scarce a remark was made except an occasional grumble at the interruption to public business. There never was a parliament in which there was so much time wasted in determining which party ought to be in power, the whigs or the tories. The debates on these occasions are like hills in a flat country, they thrust themselves upon one's notice. They give a tone to the whole scene—take off from its monotony—enliven somewhat its character—but are themselves barren. These convulsive struggles exhausted the spirits of the house and unfitted it to give attention for some time to serious business. Recently they had become more numerous and of longer duration, so that the business proceedings of the house seemed to be nothing more than lucid intervals, one half of which was taken up in recovering from excitement, the other half in preparing for it afresh.

The effect produced upon the public mind by its whole course was far from salutary. One after another all the great questions in which the nation was wont to feel an interest slipped out of notice. Languor overspread the people. Reformers, destitute of all that might have served as a bond of union, fell apart into distinct classes. Confidence in political honesty was shattered. Hope, often blighted, died away to its roots. General despondency paralysed all effort—and, latterly, destroyed all care. Men ceased to look to the House of Commons as the most fitting instrument by which to work out political changes. Its governing principle could never be ascertained. The most blustering assertions of this or the other question were followed again and again by its abandonment. Resolutions were recorded in the books in one session, which were nullified by the acts of the next. The house, therefore, gradually fell into contempt, and having lost character, appeared to abandon itself to its congenial practices.



Its uniform treatment of questions affecting religious liberty, was, next to its conduct on the corn-law question, the most paltry and disgraceful portion of its history. One could not but feel humbled that the rights of conscience should ever await the decision of men so utterly incapable of appreciating their dignity and worth. All the discussions upon topics associated with religious freedom exhibited a levity, a flippancy, an insensibility to the feelings of others, a perfect recklessness as to the truth or falsehood of a statement, the right or wrong of a principle, such as made grave men blush for the honour of their country. Better things, however, were not to be expected. Juvenile scions of noble houses, sprigs of aristocracy, unbearded sons of country gentlemen, and full bearded soldiers, lawyers, and place-hunters, gamblers and duellists, were not likely to take any lively interest in untrammelling the rights of conscience. It is very questionable, whether more than one fourth of the whole house ever had any idea of religion beyond the fact, that it is something taught by a clergyman on Sundays, chiefly affecting the poor, out of a book called the book of common prayer.

They are gone! after insulting the people, by refusing even to discuss the question of the corn monopoly, they are, much to the relief of all parties, sent by Her Majesty to their constituents. We certainly anticipate a better house next parliament—a more undignified, unhonoured, uninteresting one we think it impossible to find.

#### AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement inserted in our columns, containing resolutions passed by the Anti-slavery Convention for Western New York held in the village of Palmyra, in February last, at which three hundred delegates were present. We think it a serious evil, a great impediment to the progress of the principles of truth, that differences of opinion on other subjects, should stand in the way of cordial union on the question of the abolition of slavery. Whatever may be the opinions of Mr. Garrison on other matters, no one, we presume, will be disposed to deny, that the cause of slave-abolition has received the most important benefit from his manly and unflinching advocacy of a whole principle against a half-and-half, compromising attempt to make good and evil shake hands and be friends. We have reason to know that nothing is more dangerous, in the present day, than to act out a principle in the love of it; and that to charge a conventional concession to wrong with any sympathy with the wrong which it attempts to shield, constitutes the unpardonable sin against artificial society. We are sorry to believe that these things live on the other side the Atlantic. Such twists of society will, we confidently hope, be one day set straight. Meanwhile, however, we desire to publish anew our maxim, if it be not already sufficiently understood, that we readily co-operate with all men, whom we have reason to believe sincere, in giving effect to a principle which we approve. They who refuse to unite with men in carrying out a principle which they love, simply because on other matters there may be little sympathy, are, in our judgment, compulsionists, whatever they may profess. They would have an establishment if they could, and an inquisition as an appendix to the same.

#### SUMMARY.

Parliament having disposed of the business necessary to be got through previously to a dissolution, was prorogued yesterday by her Majesty in person. Honourable members are consequently relieved from their fatiguing duties, and will no doubt hasten to seek recreation amongst their "supporters."

The week has been chiefly occupied by electioneering movements. The Edinburgh dissenters, diverted from their course by Adam Black, Esq., lost Mr. Hume, and, unfortunately, have found in his place—nobody! Sir John Campbell published an address to them, soliciting their suffrages on Friday last, and his name appears in yesterday's Gazette as Baron Campbell of St. Andrews. A few Adam Blacks suffice to lead a whole company of "good men and true" into dishonour. The Edinburgh dissenters are getting a name which we should be sorry to repeat, and which in our hearts, we believe they do not deserve. They must throw their present riders, and they will soon command respect.

Foreign intelligence is not important.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

**ASHTON.** Sir H. P. Willoughby has received a requisition from the tories to oppose Mr. Hindley.

**BANBURY.** The candidates for the representation of Banbury will be Lord Villiers, a conservative, Mr. Tancred the present whig member, and Mr. Henry Vincent, the chartist, who had a requisition sent him signed by sixty electors. The whole number of voters is only 300. Mr. Vincent arrived at Banbury on Saturday, where he was met by about 5,000 people with flags and banners.

**BARNSTAPLE.** Mr. Spencer de Horsey stands with the present tory member; and the Hon. J. Fortescue has begun his canvass on the other side.

**BATH.** The Council of the Chartist Association have issued an address declaring that they will support Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan against "the common enemy."

**BERWICK.** W. M. Stanley, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Haggerston and Hooton, and at present M.P. for Pontefract, will offer himself as the advocate of liberal and reform principles. Mr. Somes will not come forward as a second tory candidate, having discovered that he is ineligible on account of holding a contract with the present government.

**BEVERLEY.** The *Times* says that Mr. Barnard Gregory, of North Audley street, actuated by personal hostility to Mr. Hogg, the present member, will oppose him at the next election.

**BIRMINGHAM.** A correspondent of the *Times* enumerates "four distinct canvassing parties in the field: the conservatives, who support Mr. Spooner and Mr. W. C. Alston; the supporters of Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield, the present members; the friends of Mr. Joseph Sturge, assisted by a few semi-chartists; and lastly, the O'Connor or more determined section of the chartists."

**BOSTON.** Mr. C. A. Wood has consented to come forward as the second conservative candidate.

**BRIDGEWATER.** Mr. Courtenay (tory) retires. Mr. Broadwood (tory), the other sitting member, has again offered himself to the electors, with Mr. Forman. Mr. Broadwood is an opponent of the new poor law; and Mr. Forman is understood to be strongly opposed to that measure.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**CAMBRIDGE.** At a meeting of liberal electors on Saturday week, it was announced that two liberal candidates would come forward. The candidates, says the *Chronicle*, "it is suspected, are to be Mr. Labouchere and the present member, Mr. Pryme."

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.** Mr. Townley has again addressed the electors, as well as the sitting members, Mr. Yorke and Mr. Eaton.

**CARDIGAN BOROUGH.** The *Morning Chronicle* says that Lieutenant-Colonel Copland, of Sloane street, London, will oppose the liberal candidate, Mr. Pryse Pryse.

**CIRENCESTER.** Mr. Cripps retires. The *Standard* says that his son, Mr. William Cripps, a barrister, will take his place.

**COCKERMOUTH.** General Wyndham, the unsuccessful candidate at the last election, is again in the field.

**COVENTRY.** Mr. Edward Ellice has issued a long and able address to the electors of Coventry, chiefly on free trade.

**DENBIGH BOROUGH.** Mr. Wilson Jones retires, and Mr. Townshend Mainwaring has solicited the suffrages of the electors.

**DEVONPORT.** The Hon. G. Dawson entered the town on Tuesday, and was received by his friends among the electors in the ball-room of the Royal Hotel. Sir G. Grey and Mr. Tufnel have also left London for Devonport.

**DORSETSHIRE.** Mr. R. B. Sheridan retires, differing with some of the electors on the corn laws.

**DURHAM, SOUTH.** Mr. James Farrer has offered himself as a candidate in the conservative interest. Mr. Farrer only arrived from Norway on Wednesday last.—*Times*.

**EXETER.** Sir W. Follett arrived in Exeter on Friday. On Saturday he met 1,200 electors in the Subscription Rooms.

**FALMOUTH.** Sir Hussey Vivian introduced his son at a public meeting of the liberal electors last week. The meeting agreed to support Captain Vivian and Captain Plumridge. The *Western Times* says that the tories talk of bringing forward Sir Thomas Cochrane, the member for Ipswich, and "somebody of the name of Gwynne."

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE, EAST.** The Hon. A. Moreton, a tory, retires. Sir J. W. Guise, a liberal, offers for the vacancy. The Hon. F. Charteris, a son of Lord Elcho, starts with Mr. Codrington, the present tory member.

**GLOUCESTER, CITY.** Mr. Phillpotts, the liberal member, has withdrawn his resignation, and is canvassing with Captain Berkeley. Mr. Hope's friends are canvassing for Mr. Hope and Lord Loftus.

**GUILDFORD.** Major Scarlett and Mr. Currie, tories, oppose Mr. Mangles and Mr. Baring Wall.

**HALIFAX.** Mr. Gully, the former member for Pontefract, is mentioned by the liberals. Sir G. Sinclair is to be the tory candidate.

**HARWICH.** The *Essex Herald* announces Mr. Attwood of Hylands as the successor of Mr. Herries, who retires. Mr. Le Marchant, of the Board of Trade, is the liberal candidate, with Mr. Bagshaw.

**HELSTON.** Mr. Bassett has retired. Mr. Vigurs, of Penzance, of similar politics, contests the borough with Sir R. R. Vyvyan, the former representative of Bristol.—*Globe*.

**HEREFORD, CITY.** Mr. H. Hobhouse, brother to the President of the Board of Control, opposes the tory candidate, Mr. Burr. The liberals have resolved on supporting Mr. Clive and Mr. Hobhouse.

**HERTFORD, BOROUGH.** Lord Mahon (tory) and the Hon. W. Cowper (whig) are in the field.

**HONITON.** Mr. M'Grady has offered himself with the present conservative member, Colonel Hugh Baillie. The liberal member, Mr. Stewart, it is said, will retire.—*Courier*.

**HYTHE.** Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks, the former liberal member for the borough, will re-enter parliament for Hythe, Lord Melgund retiring in his favour.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**IPSWICH.** Mr. Herries, the member for Harwich, is canvassing as the colleague of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly.

**KNARESBOROUGH.** There are five candidates: three reformers—the Hon. C. Langdale (one of the present members), Mr. R. Colborne, and Mr. Hutchinson; and two tories—Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Ferrand.

**LANCASTER.** Mr. F. Dashwood, a free trade candidate, has withdrawn from opposition to Mr. Greene and Mr. Marton, the tory members.

**LINCOLNSHIRE, NORTH.** Sir Gilbert Heathcote retires from Rutland, and a canvass has been commenced for Mr. Gilbert John Heathcote. Mr. Turnor is canvassing the electors in the tory interest; and Mr. Handley's resignation has been announced by the *Times*.

**LSKEARD.** Mr. Kekewich, the former unsuccessful candidate, opposes Mr. Charles Buller.

**LUDLOW.** James Ackers, Esq. of the Heath, comes forward as one of the conservative candidates for this borough.—*Standard*.

**LYNN.** Sir W. B. Folkes has declined standing with Major Keppel, in opposition to the tory members, Lord George Bentinck and Sir Stratford Canning.

**MAIDSTONE.** Mr. Hope and Mr. Dodd, the tory candidates, are canvassing. They are as yet the only candidates in the field.

**MIDHURST.** The Hon. Captain Spencer retires, to be succeeded, it is supposed, by Sir Horace B. Seymour, a tory.

**MORPETH.** Major Cadogan opposes Mr. Howard.

**NORTHAMPTON, NORTH.** Mr. Henry Willoughby has consented to oppose one of the present members.

**OLDHAM.** An influential body of the electors have agreed to bring forward Mr. J. B. Smith, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**OXFORDSHIRE.** Mr. Parker has resigned.

**OXFORD, CITY.** Mr. Neil Malcolm, the late member for Boston, is announced as Mr. Maclean's colleague.



**PMBROKESHIRE.** Lord Emlyn, son of the Earl of Cawdor, offers himself to the Tories as successor to Sir John Owen.

**PONTEFRAC.** Mr. Gully has declined to stand for Pontefract. The only candidates at present are Lord Pollington and Mr. Milnes.

**PRESTON.** Sir George Strickland is in the field with Sir Hesketh Fleetwood. Mr. Charles Swainson, of Copper Hill, Walton-le-Dale, a manufacturer, has offered himself with Mr. T. Parker, the Tory.

**RICHMOND.** Sir G. Strickland and the Hon. J. C. Dundas are to be put in nomination for this borough if Mr. Dundas does not start for the Orkneys, of which he is lord-lieutenant.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

**ROCHESTER.** The conservatives have started a second candidate in the person of Mr. Best, son of Lord Wynford.—*Standard*. Viscount Melgund and Mr. F. Dashwood have addressed the electors in the room of Mr. Bernal and Mr. J. B. Hobhouse, who retire.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**SALISBURY.** A second candidate on the Tory interest has started in the person of the Hon. A. J. Ashley, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, against Mr. Brodie, the reform member.

**SHREWSBURY.** Mr. Christopher Temple, Q.C., is in the field as the second reformer, in conjunction with General Sir L. Parry.

**SOUTH SHIELDS.** John Twizell Wawn, Esq., has announced himself, in opposition to Mr. Ingham, M.P. Both gentlemen are locally connected with the borough. Mr. Wawn is friendly to the measures of the Melbourne government, with the exception of their proposed alteration of the timber duties. Mr. Tyler, a disciple of the Urquhart school, has also addressed the electors.—*Globe*.

**STROUD.** Mr. Meryweather, of Norton Couch, has issued an address to the electors, as a liberal successor to Lord John Russell, should the latter stand for London. He is for ballot, a ten-pound franchise, and a low fixed corn duty.

**THIRSK.** Mr. Harland and the Hon. C. S. Wortley have retired, on account of Mr. Bell, a moderate Whig, a resident townsman, having offered himself.—*Standard*.

**TYNEMOUTH.** Mr. H. Mitcalf is announced as the liberal candidate.

**WALSALL.** The Hon. E. Littleton, son of Lord Hatherton, and Mr. C. Foster, jun., are named as the liberal candidates.

**WAREHAM.** Mr. Sawbridge Drax, an old opponent of the Conservatives, offers himself to the electors.

**WEYMOUTH.** Mr. J. E. Dennison and Mr. T. J. Thompson, the liberal candidates, entered Weymouth on Monday week, and addressed a large meeting of electors.

**WIGAN.** Mr. Kearsley will not again offer himself. Mr. T. B. Crosse, of Shaw Hall, is to be Mr. Kearsley's Tory successor.

**WINCHESTER.** Mr. Crowder and Mr. Pigott, reformers, are announced by the *Chronicle*. Mr. East and Mr. Escott, the Tory candidates, have published their addresses.

**WINDSOR.** Mr. Ralph Neville, a son of Lord Braybrooke, is canvassing the Tory electors.

**WYCOMBE.** A son of Mr. Bernal, the member for Rochester, stands with Mr. G. H. Dashwood.

**YORK, EAST RIDING.** Mr. Bethell retires. Mr. Broadley (Tory) is to have Lord Hotham for a colleague.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**FATAL OCCURRENCE AT ASHTON CHURCH, WINWICK.**—On Saturday week during a confirmation held by the Bishop of Chester, at St. Thomas's Church, Ashton, a cry was raised, in consequence of the breaking of one of the seats, that the gallery was giving way. A simultaneous rush instantly took place towards the gallery stairs, and in the hurry and confusion to get out, numbers of females fell at the bottom of the stairs, and others following fell upon them, until the staircase was completely filled up, the females being literally piled one on the other nearly to the ceiling. At this moment a most awful spectacle presented itself, and the screaming was dreadful. The police were promptly on the spot, endeavouring to extricate them from their distressing predicament, but found, that they were jammed so fast together, that it was impossible even to get one out from among them. A ladder being at length obtained they ascended into the gallery and were then able to afford them effectual aid. An aged female, named Pendlebury died the same evening, and two or three others are not expected to survive. A great number of other females were seriously hurt but they are all at the present time in a fair way of recovery.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.**—On Sunday week an alarming fire took place on the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Fairburn and Co., engineers and boiler makers, situate near the river side at Mill-wall, Poplar, opposite Deptford dockyard. It commenced in the paint workshop, and was not extinguished until the place was entirely burned down. The loss will fall on the Sun Insurance Office.—At the time the fire was raging at Astley's Theatre, another broke out in Church row, at the back of St. Luke's church, which burnt with great fury for nearly an hour, and wholly destroyed the premises, No. 5, an unoccupied house, the property of the Ironmonger's Company.

**EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT CREDITON.**—This morning the inhabitants of the town of Crediton were thrown into a state of the greatest consternation and alarm by the occurrence of a fire, which raged with terrific fury for several hours, and by which no less than forty dwelling-houses have been entirely destroyed. The houses were all thatched, and of no great value. Much of the property which the houses contained was saved from destruction.—*Western Luminary*.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT QUEBEC.**—Intelligence has been received of the fall of a large portion of the rock on which the city of Quebec is built, whereby ten houses were destroyed, and a great number of persons buried, between thirty and forty of whom were killed. It was opposite the river that this terrible calamity occurred. The shock of an earthquake had been felt during the preceding night, and it was feared that more of the rock might fall.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK THEATRE.**—The *New York Herald* contains a long account of the destruction of the national theatre by fire on the Saturday morning. It appears to have been the work of an incendiary, and the second attempt. Several adjoining houses were much injured, and a vast amount of property is destroyed. A young girl who resided in a house behind the theatre was killed by the falling of a wall.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—On Thursday last a farmer named Townsend, of Milltown, in the parish of Ashover, in a fit of insanity cut his wife's throat, and afterwards his own.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILROAD.**—On Monday week an inquest was held on the body of John Cates, a labourer on the London and Brighton railroad. The deceased was employed in tipping (opening one side of the cart to turn out the earth), when his foot slipped, and he fell on the rails, and the fore and hind wheels of the waggon passed over his knee, which was crushed in a shocking manner: he sunk under the effects of the injury, and died on Friday last. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

**CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS BY RAILWAY.**—That industrious fraternity, the "Swell Mob," appear to have transferred their operations upon the travellers in the omnibuses to those by the railway, and the public will do well to be upon their guard against their proceedings. On Monday afternoon an elderly gentleman named Scott, who resides at Guildford, took a place by the train of the Southampton railway to Woking, and in the same carriage with him were three well-dressed persons, one of whom, during the journey, spread an open cloak upon his knees. Mr. Scott observed that this person sat very close to him, but nothing occurred to excite his suspicion, and when the train arrived at the Kingston station the three "gentlemen" politely wished him a good evening, and left the carriage. A few minutes afterwards he put his hand in his pocket, and found that his purse, which contained upwards of five pounds in gold and silver, had been stolen.

**THE TOAD.**—The *Journal de l'Aveyron* relates that a woman, while at work in the fields of Saint Come, had her foot seized by an enormous toad, which held so fast that it could not be forced to let go until it was pierced through by a man with a sharp-pointed stick. Only a few drops of blood followed the bite, and the woman continued her work; but in a very short time her countenance became flushed, and she experienced a burning thirst, but went to bed without taking any remedies. In the morning she was found dead, and the autopsy of the body gave all the symptoms of death from the poison of a venomous reptile, thus contradicting the opinion of naturalists, that toads do not possess any venomous qualities.

**APPALLING ACCIDENT.**—On Monday week, a stone-mason, named John Finch, of Standish village, at work, at Worthing paper-mills, was in the act of removing a plank for a scaffold, when he was suddenly caught by the wheel, and instantaneously dashed to pieces. As soon as the wheel could be stopped the shattered remains of his body were gathered upon a stretcher and conveyed home; his head and arms were cut off, and other parts dreadfully mangled. The poor fellow has left a wife and six little children to lament his untimely end.—*Bolton Free Press*.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.**—On Sunday week, the servant of Mr. Glass, of Upton, discovered that the stable was on fire. She immediately called her master, and on their going into the stable, they discovered that the fire originated from a large canvass used for covering ricks, which had on the previous day been covered with oil, to render it impervious to the rain, and which, being put down in the stable in a moist state, generated a sufficient quantity of heat to set it on fire.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday se'nnight, an accident took place at Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co.'s brewery, in Brick lane, Spitalfields. A young man, aged nineteen, named John Driscoll, was at work in a loft on the premises, when getting too near the edge of it, he fell backwards, and was precipitated with great force into a paved yard, a distance of forty feet. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and carried to the London Hospital, where he expired.

A curious instance of the effect of an electric current was observed a few days since at Revigny, in the Jura. A man was struck by lightning and killed. On examining his body, the buttons of his coat which were a mixture of pewter, were found melted, each in one half of their extent, and a portion of the metal they had lost was discovered firmly adhering to the nails of the man's shoes.

**A FRENCH "DO-THE-BOYS" HALL.**—Some disclosures were made to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last week, by the friends of some boys who had been sent to receive their education at a French academy kept by a Monsieur de Bree, called the Chateau de la Chapelle, near Boulogne-sur-mer. From the statements it appeared that the children committed to the care of the schoolmaster were kept in a half-famishing state, that the meals of meat were "few and far between," and limited to two ounces per head; thirty pounds of flour supplied a large establishment with bread and pies. The meals were two; breakfast consisted of a mess of bran tea unsweetened, with two thin slices of bread unbuttered; and the boys were expected to "make a dinner" of a few potatoes at a late hour in the day; supper was a thing unknown. The boys were obliged to become servants to themselves and their master and mistress. Clean sheets being deemed a luxury, the change was limited to one in nine months. A short supply of water was obtained, and their being very little of it, was placed under lock and key. Starvation and chastisement were the medicines for all complaints. Gambling in an underground kitchen, for 10 or 12 hours without food was considered the most healthy substitute for fire in severe winter. Grumbling was considered a moral sin, only to be eradicated by making the boys' emaciated flesh quiver with the cane. The master professed to conduct his school upon a "peculiar mode of instruction," and he took care that his plan was so well followed out, that the boys learned nothing but misery and ill-treatment. Many of them have been removed, and doubtless the exposure now made will lead to a premature "breaking up."

In a reference to the above the *Boulogne Gazette* says—"We never knew such excitement here as the cruel treatment of the English boys at La Capelle has produced, not among the English only, but among the French also. They could not believe the atrocities related. The mayor and the sub-prefect thought it a hoax; they knew nothing of the man; and our readers are aware that by law his name should be enrolled at the sub-prefecture; but we must do them the credit to say, particularly the sub-prefect and the procureur du roi, that no sooner were they convinced the man kept a school at La Capelle, and that some English boys had been removed by reason of ill-treatment, than they immediately started to investigate the facts upon the spot. The result was that they discovered the statements published in London were but too true. The house was immediately closed, the authorities still reserving to themselves the power to take any ulterior measures against M. Bree which upon further inquiry they may deem proper."



## LITERATURE.

## THE POETRY OF ISAAC WATTS.

## No. II.

(Continued from p. 28.)

MILTON has given the best description of the subjects on which this high art is properly employed; and with it we introduce a few remarks on the second branch of our preliminary observations:—

"These abilities, wheresoever they be found, are the inspired gift of God, rarely bestowed, but yet to some, though most abused, in every nation; and are of power, beside the office of a pulpit, to imbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and public civility; to allay the perturbations of the mind and set the affections in right tune; to celebrate in glorious and lofty hymns the throne and equipage of God's almightiness, and what he works and what he suffers to be wrought with high providence in his church; to sing victorious agonies of martyrs and saints, the deeds and triumphs of just and pious nations, doing valiantly through faith against the enemies of Christ; to deplore the general relapses of kingdoms and states from justice and God's true worship. Lastly, whatsoever in religion is holy and sublime, in virtue amiable or grave, whatsoever hath passion or admiration in all the changes of that which is called fortune from without, or the wily subtleties and refluxes of men's thoughts from within; all these things, with a solid and treatable smoothness to point out and describe. Teaching over the whole book of sanctity and virtue, through all the instances of example, with such delight to those, especially of a soft and delicious temper, who will not so much as look on truth herself unless they can see her elegantly dressed; that whereas the paths of honesty and good life appear now rugged and difficult, though they be indeed easy and pleasant, they will then appear easy and pleasant though they were rugged and difficult indeed."

This is a true description of the art in its highest employment, by one who has sung his "elaborate song"—who has performed the covenant of his youth, "to offer at high strains in new and lofty measures"—whose devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit "who can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and sends out his seraphim with the hallowed fire of his altar to touch and purify the lips of whom he pleases," has been heard and answered.

Sacred subjects are here set forth as most befitting the muse. But some have gravely objected that such subjects are unfit for poetry, or incapable of poetic treatment. This objection was never dreamed of in ancient times. Verse was at first designed for the honour of God, though it hath been wretchedly abused since, says Dr. Watts. The bards of antiquity, whether sacred or profane, would have been astounded to have heard that poetry and devotion were incompatible—with all of them

The sacred name  
Of poet and of prophet was the same.

The serious assertion of such a doctrine as this would have been regarded not simply as a paradox, but as blasphemy. Among the heathens the gods were the inventors or patrons of the highest arts. The muses were divinities—Olympus was not complete without them. The lyre was as peculiar to Apollo as the thunder to Jove; and they set him in the sun as the rightful throne of the leader of the music of the spheres; and it would have been a return to chaos to have dislodged him. For the votaries of the muses not to chime in with the universal minstrelsy—not to seek their favour and hymn their praises—was an unimagined, an unnatural impiety. The doctrine is, in fact, opposed to all evidence, ancient and modern—Jewish and pagan—barbarian and classic.

The future author of *Paradise Lost* was but a young man when he wrote the passage we have quoted; but the sense of his highest duty was strong upon him. He speaks very gravely and confidently of sacred subjects being the legitimate employment of "these abilities;" and it is apparent from the context, where he touches on the great models of poetry, that the first object of his ambition was the realization of this conception as a duty. Whether conscious or not of his endowments, such was his solemn estimate of their proper use. The possibility of his not being a worshipper is inconceivable. He must have sustained the character of a prophet—felt a prophet's burden—and laboured in the duties of reverence and love.

Perhaps there is not a better argument against the proposition referred to than the impossibility of conceiving of such a man as Milton living and dying without exercising his faculties in acts of direct homage and devotion; and what is true of him will be found proportionally true of all who possess "these abilities."

The dogma, however, that sacred subjects are unfit for poetry, or incapable of being combined with it, has obtained no small currency in modern times under the authority of Dr. Johnson, its chief promulgator, though not discoverer. He hints at it in his memoir of our author, and in his fascinating life of Waller the startling theory will be found at length. Let the reader look steadily at the biographer's whole argument, and he will perhaps come to the conclusion that this dazzling passage is a tissue of premises without conclusions, of assertions without proofs; and yet the general impression, if not conviction, which it leaves, is favorable to the dogma. The proposition is, that devotional poetry seldom pleases, the proof is, that it never pleases—the proposition is, that the business of poetry is to adorn its subjects, and the proof is, not that our conceptions of religious subjects cannot be enhanced; but, what no one ever doubted, that the subjects themselves cannot be adorned. It is, in fact, to assert that the fragments of beauty and grandeur in man and in nature may be themes for poesy, and yet to assert as a practical conclusion, that the Deity is not to be praised at all, because he is infinitely holy, just and good. This is the conclusion conveyed, though not intended, by the celebrated author. According to this theory, our hearts may be enkindled and our reason exalted by any sublimity theme; but our moral and intellectual relation to the most august of Beings is cut off. Poetry, which is only the exercise of certain gifts and endowments, may throw what charm she can on the gaudy shows of things; but none on the highest

realities. She must live without God in the world, who is not to be contemplated in any of those transcendent aspects in which He has been pleased to reveal himself to the universe. The poet may brighten our notions of the creature, but he must not address his song to the Creator. He must be of earth—earthly: he must never mount towards heaven. The heathen might hymn his gods, but the Christian may not. Well knows the most favoured bard, indeed, that—

The wing to the blaze of that glory aspiring  
Must dip in its beam, and be lost in its light;

but the attempt is prohibited. Verse is no longer "sphere-born." The worship of saints and angels may go on above, but we on earth may not "rightly answer it, as once we did." This doctrine jars against nature's chime, breaking

The fair music that all creatures made  
To their great Lord.

No! the hearts of mighty poets have rejoiced, yea, and will rejoice, in this exercise. Voice and verse are "sphere-born, harmonious sisters," and we still invoke them to wed their "divine sounds,"

And to our high-raised phantasy present,  
That undisturbed song of pure consent;  
Aye! sung before the sapphire-coloured throne  
To him that sits thereon,  
With saintly shout and solemn jubilee,  
Where the bright seraphim in burning row  
Their loud, uplifted, angel trumpets blow,  
And the cherubic host in thousand quires  
Touch their immortal harps of golden wires,  
With those just spirits that wear victorious palms,  
Hymns devout and holy psalms  
Singing everlastingly:

And why invoke them?

That we on earth, with undiscording voice  
May rightly answer that melodious noise,  
As once we did.

Look at it how we will and garnish it as we please—the doctrine strikes at the root of communion with our Maker; at least its tendency is to produce unbelief in the exercises of prayer and praise. Let us oppose inconsequential assertion by the evidence of fact. Take the instances selected by Mr. Montgomery. The Jewish bard is indulging in what the critic calls "the employments of pious meditation." Laying by his sceptre he betakes himself to his harp and to his solace, and indulges in faith, or thanksgiving, or repentance, or supplication. Surely his harp, "his glory, must be dispensed with, seeing that tropes and figures are inadmissible, and that poetry will lose its lustre, and its power, because it is applied to something better than itself." Turn to the 23rd, 93rd, 51st, and 71st psalms respectively, for so many divine poems on these very themes of faith, thanksgiving, repentance, and supplication. These are "embellished" in the highest degree; "the blue, and purple and scarlet, and the fine-twined linen of the curtains of the ark; the holy garments, the mitre and breastplate, set with jewels, of the high priest; the clothing of wrought gold, and raiment of needlework of the king's daughter, all-glorious within," were not more precious in materials, ornamental in design, and beautiful in texture, than these exercises of "pious meditation;" these expressions of "faith, thanksgiving, repentance, and supplication." But these songs are "frequent" throughout the law and the prophets; and not only are they beyond all others "in their divine argument alone, but in the very critical art of composition may be easily made appear over all the kinds of lyric poesy to be incomparable."

The transition to uninspired productions is natural and easy. All that we meet with in the bible is truth, but all is not revelation. The great and clear outline of all essential verity is given to us, with here and there, the fullest and most complete filling up, by the same divine hand that scatters glories over the corresponding page of creation. But much is left to human appreciation and to human enforcement. All the outpourings of inspiration are capable of an infinite expansion and application to all the purposes of doctrine, correction, and instruction in righteousness. It is here where the most exalted abilities for poetry or eloquence are most fittingly exercised, and should feel most at home. It is simply in order to our better appreciation of divine things whether assisted by prose or verse, that the whole force of human genius may be most fitly exercised. Every book, whether said or sung, which has theology in it, may be regarded as a practical refutation of Dr. Johnson's argument.

The fallacy of the argument is sufficiently obvious. It is not with the attributes of deity themselves, but with our conceptions of them that the poet is concerned. "The idea of the supreme being is capable of continual growth and enlargement." For Johnson to have fallen into this mistake when he had just before asserted that from good poetry the reader always obtains "the enlargement of his comprehension, and the elevation of his fancy," is remarkable enough: but it is certainly no proof that these results are not secured by good devotional poetry, to announce the self-evident proposition that "omnipotence cannot be exalted—infinity cannot be amplified—perfection cannot be improved." He speaks also of fables or fictions—who ever heard of them in devotional poetry? But the parables of our Lord are divine fictions. Tropes and figures, according to the critic, are not "admissible;" but are not all the psalms and prophets strewn with them? Had Johnson reasoned out his first rude thoughts on this subject as steadily as he elaborated his magniloquent animadversion, we have no doubt that he would have been led into some useful observations on the laws of Epope, as modified by the diffusion of Christianity. We cannot help thinking that he was meditating in this direction, and broached his theory at the wrong point.



The great biographer is no infallible guide on matters with which he was most conversant. Admirable up to the mark of a frigid age, there is yet an almost total absence of genuine appreciation in his most popular writings. With so small a measure of sensibility it is remarkable that he should have been permitted to dictate at all on such a subject as poetry, which must be felt before we can limit its range, or assign its laws.

The favourableness or the unfavourableness of the aspect of revelation to poetical invention presents a wide, and almost an open field for critical speculation. We are inclined to agree with Cowley, who sweetly and solemnly discourses upon the "proper arguments for verse" in the preface to his poems. He wishes to restore poetry to the kingdom of God, who is the father of it, and thinks "there wants but the conversion of that and the Jews for the accomplishment of the kingdom of Christ." "The art after the regeneration of it, will meet with wonderful variety of new, more beautiful, and more delightful objects; neither will it want room by being confined to heaven." Cowley abhorred the idea that *lying* was essential to good poetry; and is more than happy to abandon the fables of heathenism for the realities of inspired truth. He could not believe the story of Deucalion better than that of Noah,—and the actions of Sampson less worthy than the labours of Hercules. Jephtha's daughter was "as good a woman as Iphigenia," and the friendship of David and Jonathan more worthy of celebration than that of Theseus and Pirithous. The passage of Moses and the Israelites into the Holy Land yield incomparably more poetical variety than the voyages of Ulysses or Æneas. Are the tales of Thebes and Troy half so stored with great, heroic, and supernatural actions (since verse will needs find or make such), as the wars of Joshua, of the Judges, of David, and divers others? Can all the transformation of the gods give such copious hints to flourish and expatiate on as the miracles of Christ, or of his prophets and apostles? "All the books of the bible are either already most admirable and exalted species of poesy, or are the best materials in the world for it."

The incomparable Cowley was a great favourite with our author. In one of his early pieces, where he says—

Oft have I laid the awful Calvin by,  
And the sweet Cowley.

We have a key both to his studies and recreations, and to much of the sweetness and solemnity of his own numbers.

But it is high time to hear Dr. Watts himself on this interesting subject. No poet has written more exquisitely upon it than our author; and we cannot resist the temptation of presenting some specimens of the poet's beautiful prose. The objections to devotional poetry in his day, were rather religious scruples, as to the rights of the muse, than literary scepticism as to the power of poetry. But the argument, though of course addressed to this class, applies with equal force to Johnson's. It is a refutation of facts. Watts not only rescues poetry from the hands of the profane, but reconciles the scrupulous to the free imitation of inspired precedents, and the joyous exercise of the highest liberty of Christians. We quote from the preface to the second edition, which appeared in 1709.

"The eldest song which history has brought down to our ears, was a noble act of worship paid to the God of Israel, when his right hand became glorious in power; 'When thy right hand, O Lord, dashed in pieces the enemy: the chariots of Pharaoh and his hosts were cast into the Red Sea; thou didst blow with thy wind, the deep covered them, and they sank like lead in the mighty waters.' Exod. xv. This art was maintained sacred through the following ages of the church, and employed by kings and prophets, by David, Solomon, and Isaiah, in describing the nature and the glories of God, and in conveying grace or vengeance to the hearts of men. By this method they brought so much of heaven down to this lower world as the darkness of that dispensation would admit; and now and then a divine and poetic rapture lifted their souls far above the level of that economy of shadows, bore them away far into a brighter region, and gave them a glimpse of evangelic glory. The life of angels was harmoniously breathed into the children of Adam, and their minds raised near to heaven in melody and devotion at once."

"In the younger days of heathenism the muses were devoted to the same service: the language in which old Hesiod addresses them is this—

Pierian muses, famed for heavenly lays,  
Descend, and sing the God your Father's praise.

And he pursues the subject in ten pious lines, which I could not forbear to transcribe, if the aspect and sound of so much Greek were not terrifying to a nice reader."

"But some of the latter poets of the Pagan world have debased this divine gift; and many of the writers of the first rank, in this our age of national Christians, have, to their eternal shame, surpassed the vilest of the Gentiles. The vices have been painted like so many goddesses, the charms of wit have been added to debauchery, and the temptation heightened where nature needs the strongest restraints."

"If the application were not too rude and uncivil, that noble stanza of my Lord Roscommon, on Psalm cxlviii, might be addressed to them:—

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath  
Peoples the dark retreat of death,  
Change your dire hissings into heavenly songs,  
And praise your Maker with your forked tongues.

"This profanation and debasement of so divine an art has tempted some weaker Christians to imagine that poetry and vice are naturally akin; or at least, that verse is fit only to recommend trifles, and entertain our looser hours, but it is too light and trivial a method to treat anything that is serious and sacred. They submit, indeed, to use it in divine psalmody, but they love the direct translation of the psalm best. They will venture to sing a dull hymn or two at church, in tunes of equal dullness; but still they persuade themselves and their children that the beauties of poesy are vain and dangerous. All that arises a degree above Mr. Sternhold is too airy for worship, and hardly escapes the sentence of unclean and abominable. It is strange that persons that have the bible in their hands should be led away by thoughtless prejudices to so wild and rash an opinion. Let me entreat them not to indulge this sour, this censorious humour too far, lest the sacred writers fall under the lash of their unlimited and unguarded reproaches. Let me entreat them to look into their bibles, and remember the style and way of writing that is used by the ancient prophets. Have they forgot, or were they never told, that many parts of the Old Testament are Hebrew

verse? And the figures are stronger, and the metaphors bolder, and the images more surprising and strange than ever I read in any profane writer.

He runs over some splendid instances, and quotes the language of the inspired writers, as, when Deborah sings her praises to the God of Israel—when Eliphaz, in the book of Job, speaks of his sense of the holiness of God—when he describes the safety of the righteous—when Job speaks of the grave—when he humbles himself in complainings before the almightiness of God.

"I must transcribe one half of this holy book if I would show the grandeur, the variety, and the justness of his ideas, or the pomp and beauty of his expression. I must copy out a great part of the writings of David and Isaiah if I would represent the poetical excellencies of their thought and style; nor is the language of the lesser prophets, especially in some paragraphs, much inferior to these.

"Now, while they paint human nature in its various forms and circumstances—if their designing be so just and noble, their dispositions so artful, and their colouring so bright, beyond the most famed human writers, how much more must their description of God and heaven have exceeded all that is possible to be said by a meaner tongue."

The illustrations adduced, when the prophet speaks of the dwelling-place of God—or when he mentions the sovereignty, or knowledge, or wisdom, or power, or holiness of God, are indeed infinitely superior to all the doctrinal accounts of heathen divinity. The thunder and lightning are not more directly God's than these God-inspired words. To quote them is almost like touching the very ark. He then speaks of the positive impiety of not dedicating these "abilities" to God. In this view of the subject Dr. Johnson's speculative trifling plainly resolves itself into an ingenious justification of an impious disobedience.

"The wonders of creating power, of redeeming love, and renewing grace, ought not to be thus impiously neglected by those whom heaven has endued with a gift so proper to adorn and cultivate them; an art whose sweet insinuations might almost convey piety in resisting nature, and melt the hardest soul to the love of virtue."

A few happy general suggestions conclude this masterpiece of fervid exposition and ardent appeal.

"The affairs of this life, with their reference to a life to come, would shine bright in a dramatic description; nor is there any need or any reason why we should always borrow the plan or history from the ancient Jews, or primitive martyrs; though several of these would furnish out noble materials for this sort of poesy; but modern scenes would be better understood by most readers, and the application would be much more easy. The anguish of inward guilt, the secret stings, and racks, and scourges of conscience; the sweet retiring hour, and seraphical joys of devotion; the victory of a resolved soul over a thousand temptations; the inimitable love and passions of a dying God; the glories of the last tribunal; the grand decisive sentence, from which there is no appeal; and the consequent transports or horror of the two eternal worlds; these things may be variously disposed, and form many poems. How might such performances, under a divine blessing, call back the dying piety of the nation to life and beauty! This would make religion appear like itself, and confound the blasphemies of a profligate world, ignorant of pious pleasures.

"But we have reason to fear that the tuneful men of our day have not raised their ambition to so divine a pitch."

The vivacity and elegance of this composition render any apology for its introduction unnecessary.

#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Romanism and Anglo-Catholicism*: Lectures by JOSEPH GORTAIN, A.B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Minister of North street Chapel, Brighton. London: Ward and Co. Brighton: J. Taylor and E. Burns.
2. *Toryism versus English Liberty*: an Argument from History, reprinted from the Eclectic Review. London: Jackson and Walford, 1841.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We understand the ordination of the Rev. Thomas Hayward will take place at the Quay Meeting, Woodbridge, to-morrow. The Revs. Samuel Davis, William Noteutt, J. Sprigg, Dr. Collison, and Edward Mannering, will take part in the services of the day.

On Monday evening, June 14th, a valedictory service was held at Meeting-house alley chapel, Portsea, on the occasion of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. George Pearce for Calcutta, to rejoin their fellow-labourers at that place connected with the Baptist Mission. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Shoveller, Arnott, and Young, of Newport; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Pearce and Room—the latter as a farewell to the missionary friends on their embarkation. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, with two female friends, set sail the day following from Spithead, by the Owen Glendower.

On Tuesday and Wednesday week the Midland Baptist Association held their annual sittings at Westbromwich. This association has existed nearly 200 years; it represents religious societies containing upwards of 3,000 members, and includes congregations amounting to 9,000 persons. It was moved by the Rev. T. Swan, of Birmingham, and seconded by the Rev. W. Rogers, of Dudley, "That a petition to the House of Commons be adopted by this meeting, praying for the total repeal of the corn-law." The motion gave rise to an animated discussion upon the question, and terminated in the adoption of the petition by the unanimous vote of the meeting. It was consigned for presentation to the care of J. Scholefield, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham.

On Sunday, the 16th of May, two sermons were preached at the Independent chapel, Brierley Hill, by the Rev. James Richards, of Stourbridge, and the Rev. John Parsons, minister of the place, in aid of the day-school about to be established. The school-rooms, which are commodious, were built at an expense of 160*l.*—116*l.* of which, including the collections on the above occasion, have been already raised. The school will be conducted on liberal principles, *without any denominational distinction.*

On the 27th ult., a handsome and commodious Independent chapel at Tuxford was opened for divine worship. Three excellent sermons were preached on the occasion, by the Rev. J. Gilbert and the Rev. Dr. Allott, of Nottingham.

The Baptist chapel at Long Sutton is now being taken down, and a much more commodious and handsome one is about to be raised; and we understand that it is in contemplation to erect a new one at Holbeach.



On Friday, May 28th, an independent place of worship was opened at Waterditch, Hants. At 9 o'clock in the morning a prayer-meeting was held, and at eleven two discourses were delivered, by the Rev. D. Gunn, of Christchurch, and the Rev. A. Newth, of Ripley. At three another prayer-meeting was held; and at half-past six two discourses were delivered, by the Rev. Mr. Bowhay, of Throop, and the Rev. H. Gunn. This chapel is in connexion with the independent church in Christchurch, by which the expense of the building was defrayed. A day-school, and also a Sunday-school, both well attended, have been for some time maintained in the village.

## BIRTHS.

June 15, Lady JULIA LANGSTON, of a son.  
June 15, the Lady of J. PEASE, Esq., of a son.  
June 17, Lady MADDEN, of a son.  
June 17, the Lady of EDMUND PACKE, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

June 15, at Felsted Chapel, by the Rev. J. MORISON, Mr. FISON, of Stowmarket, to ANNE, second daughter of WILLIAM RIDLEY, Esq., of Felsted Bury.  
June 17, at the Independent Chapel, London street, Chelmsford, by the Rev. JULIUS MARK, Mr. T. D. RIDLEY, of Hartford End Mills, to LYDIA, eldest daughter of W. C. WELLS, Esq., of Chelmsford.  
June 11, Lady LOUISA HAY, third daughter of the Marquess of TWEEDALE, to Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR WARDLAW RAMSAY, of Whitehill, M.P.  
June 14, at St. George's Hanover square, by special license, HENRY HUTCHINSON O'HARA, Esq., of Ceagibilly, county of Antrim, to ALICIA ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir HENRY KING, G.C.B.  
June 21, by special license, at the Duke of BEDFORD'S mansion, in Belgrave square, the Lady CAROLINE STANHOPE, sister of the Earl of HARRINGTON, to Mr. EDWARD AYSHFORD SANFORD, M.P., for West Somersetshire.  
June 15, at the Independent Chapel, Newland, Mr. F. BRISTOW, grocer of High street, to Miss WILKINSON, niece of Mrs. SEELY.  
June 5, at the Independent Chapel, Victoria street, Derby, by the Rev. J. GAWTHORN, Mr. B. PARKER, to Miss BAKER.  
June 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Luton, Mr. TAYLOR, grocer, to Miss GUTTERIDGE.  
June 14, at the Independent Chapel, Stourbridge, the Rev. P. TREWIN, Superintendent Minister of the Methodist New Connexion, Derby, to SARAH, second daughter of Mr. MATTHEW BECKLEY, of Stourbridge.

## DEATHS.

June 10, the Rev. THEOPHILUS LESSY, aged 54, and in the thirty-third year of his ministry.  
June 8, suddenly WILLIAM SAINSBURY, Esq., M.D. of Corsham. In the morning he was in the enjoyment of perfect health, but in the evening he was a corpse. On Friday, June 11, his remains were interred in his own tomb. When every shop, with almost every house, in the town was closed, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.  
June 7, Rear Admiral Sir ROBERT BARRIE, aged 67.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 18.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

PICKERING, JOSEPH, Bedford, upholsterer.

## BANKRUPTS.

ASPEN, JOSEPH, Batings, Lancashire, cotton spinner, to surrender July 3 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr. J. Lord, Rochdale.  
BYWATER, WILLIAM, Hemington, Leicestershire, carpenter, June 25, July 30: solicitors, Messrs. J. & M. Huish, Castle Donington, and Mr. Scott, 25, Lincoln's inn fields, London.  
EDWARDS, DAVID, late of Pembroke, miller, June 26, July 30: solicitors, Mr. Wynn Owen, Pembroke, and Mr. Dean, 26, Essex street, Strand, London.  
HERON, JAMES HOLT, JOHN SPEIR, JAMES KNIGHT, and ARTHUR, Manchester and Wigan, Lancashire, July 6 and 30: solicitors, Mr. Hampson, Manchester, and Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London.  
HOSKINS, RICHARD HOWARD, late of Liverpool, but now of Manchester, victualler, July 7 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs. Crossley and Sudlow, Manchester.  
PHILLIPS, EDMUND JOHN, Bristol, victualler, July 2 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. White and Whitmore, 11, Bedford row, London, and Mr. L. Arnold, jun., Bristol.  
SPENCER, ROBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer, July 12 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow church yard, Cheapside, London, and Messrs. Bainbridge and Barker, South Shields.  
STERLING, GEORGE, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, boot and shoe maker, July 12 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. M. and J. L. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs. Battye and Co., 20, Chancery lane, London.  
STONHAM, DAVID HILARY, Liverpool, copper merchant, July 8 and 30: solicitors, Mr. Cross, Liverpool, and Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, 9, King's bench walk, Inner Temple, London.  
DIVIDENDS.  
July 9, J. G. P. Heyliger, Tottenham court road, Middlesex, silversmith—July 9, B. S. and T. Brown, Long-acre, coachmakers—July 9, Kirby, 36, New Bond street, St. George's, Hanover square, oilman—July 12, King, Belmont house, Vauxhall, Surrey, steam-boat builder—July 12, Telford and Arundell, Liverpool, drapers—July 9, Brown, Little Portland street, St. Marylebone, brass founder—July 10, Loup and Godber, Cat-eaton Street, London, cotton factors—July 9, Plummer and Wilson, Fenchurch street, merchants—July 10, Haslam, Epping, Essex, draper—July 10, Williams, Portland road, St. Marylebone, builder—July 10, Pontifex, 38, Noble street, St. Martin's-le-grand, builder—July 10, King, Eltham, Kent, surgeon—July 15, Lashmar, Brighton, merchant—July 17, Bolton and Ireland, Manchester, check and gingham manufacturers—July 12, Bridge, Deritend, Warwickshire, boot maker—July 14, Morgan, Beaufort iron works, Breconshire—August 24, Toone, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, builder—July 10, Reynolds, Leeds, bill broker—July 19, Nicolle, Southampton, wine merchant—August 7, Beddingfield, Needham Market, Suffolk, yarn manufacturer—July 10, R. P. and W. Westall, Birmingham—July 9, Croser and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne—July 13, Nyman, Bath and Cheltenham, furrier—July 14, Hampson, Liverpool, broker—July 19, Jones, Manchester, letter-press printer.

## CERTIFICATES—July 9.

Waud, York, flour dealer—Pearson, late of Wakefield, but now of York, woolstapler—Brooks, Badsworth, Somersetshire, teazle dealer—Jardine, Haverfordwest, timber merchant—Carter, Berwick street, Soho, Middlesex, tailor—Dumclow, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, dealer in coals—Edwards, late of Salford, Lancashire, licensed victualler, but now of Hulme, Lancashire, builder—Murray, Manchester, innkeeper—Paxton, Long Ashton, Somersetshire, builder—Haslam, Epping, Essex, draper.

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

T. and F. Chittenden, 109, Jermyn street, painters—Chittenden and Co., 109, Jermyn street, painters (so far as regards T. Chittenden)—Palmer and Chambers, 8, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, City, wholesale tea dealers—Aikin and Cowper, Great Totham, Essex, manufacturing chemists—J. and W. S. Lawrence, Bristol, plumbers—Millard and Creed, Southampton, linen drapers—Ward and Morton, Manchester, watch makers—Shield and Roberts, Liverpool, law stationers—Webb and Clarke, Newport and Tredegar Iron Works, Monmouth, attorneys—Andrews and Cooper, Cheltenham, drapers—J. and H. Farrar, Bradford, Yorkshire, hatters—Howden and Son, Boston, Lincolnshire, engineers—Bagnall and White, Manchester, Manchester warehousemen—Davis and Scriven, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, wine merchants—Parsons and Aldridge, Shirley, Hampshire, wine and spirit merchants—Innes and Small, Madeira—Maspoli and Co., Sandwich, Kent, general dealers—Callaway and Holland, Portsmouth, attorneys—The Hetton Coal Company, Hetton-le-Hole, Durham (so far as regards John Wood)—J. and T. Hopper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ale and porter merchants—Atherton and Laurence, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Lloyd and Easter, Gravel lane, Surrey, engineers—T. and D. Miller, 46, Castle street, and 10, Green street, St. Martin-in-the-fields, bakers—Game and Searle, 26, Fish street hill, City, oil and Italian warehouse—Webb and Wightman, Nottingham, lace machine owners—B. S. and E. Walker, Clifton and Hartshead, Yorkshire, coal masters—Duarte and Jackson, Manchester, merchants—T. and T. W. Wright, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, music sellers—Webb and Co., Redditch, Worcestershire, fish-hook manufacturers.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CORBET, WILLIAM, Glasgow, haberdasher, June 23, July 14.  
GREEN and STEELE, Paisley, manufacturers, June 21, July 12.  
JARDINE, JOHN, Canongate, Edinburgh, wine and spirit merchant, June 25, July 16.  
MOCHIE, WILLIAM, Glasgow, callenderman, June 25, July 16.

Tuesday, June 22.

## BANKRUPTS.

BLANCH, JAMES, Bath, ironmonger, July 6, August 3: Messrs. Wansay and Tagart, Ely place, London, and Hassell, Bristol.  
BOWLEY, RICHARD, broker, June 29, August 3: solicitor, Mr. Drew, Bernondsey street.  
CATORN, JOHN GOODE, Bedford, linen draper, July 2, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Wedlake, Temple, London, and Mr. Eagles, Bedford.  
MOLYNEUX, HENRY, Lombard street, watch maker, July 3, August 3: solicitor, Mr. M'Duff, Castle street, Holborn.  
MORGAN, WILLIAM HUGH, Alford, Lincolnshire, grocer, July 6, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Willis, Bower and Willis, Lothbury, London, and Mason, Lincoln.  
OVERTON, JAMES, Queen street, Grosvenor square, coach and harness plater, June 30, August 3: solicitor, Mr. Gomm, Edward street, Portman square.  
PROCTOR, BENJAMIN THOMAS, Stockwell, Surrey, lunatic asylum keeper, June 29, August 3: solicitor, Mr. Kirkman, King William street.  
RAWLINGS, JOHN, Gloucester, innkeeper, July 1, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. White and Whitmore, Bedford row, London, and Mr. Washbourne, Gloucester.  
SELKIRK, WILLIAM, late of Birmingham, engraver, July 2, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Amory, Sewell, and Moores, Throgmorton street, London, and Mr. Bray, Birmingham.  
SHARP, DANIEL, Southampton, merchant, July 3, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Daman, Stead, and Tylee, Romsey, Hants, and Messrs. Allan and Mortimer, Oliford's inn, London.

## DIVIDENDS.

July 26, Forster, Gloucester, painter—July 19, Fisher, Liverpool, merchant—July 14, H. Lewis, otherwise H. P. Lewis, Llandover, Carmarthenshire, draper—July 14, Stovin, Birmingham, coach proprietor—July 15, Tandy, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle manufacturer—July 20, Griffiths, Manchester, merchant—July 15, Knight and Martin, Manchester, corn merchants—July 30, Webster, now or late of Hulme, Manchester, banker—July 15, Bride, sen., Manchester, timber dealer—July 19, Lamb, Manchester, grocer—July 14, Hall, Walsall, Staffordshire, carrier—July 27, Cordingley, Wakefield, Yorkshire, iron founder—July 26, Knill, Gloucester, tailor—July 14, Coombe, formerly of Great Torrington, Devonshire, afterwards of Liskeard, and since of Launceston, Cornwall, builder—July 15, Taylor, Liverpool, Central Bank of Liverpool—July 14, Deeming, Manchester, hotel keeper—July 13, Bald, Liverpool, commission merchant.

## CERTIFICATES—July 13.

Bradbury, grocer, Dudley, Worcestershire—Yallop, scrivener, 77, Basinghall street, London—Orton, builder, Box, Wiltshire—Heatell, fishmonger, Oxford street, Middlesex—Ledgard, oil crusher, Mirfield, Yorkshire—Whitell, woollen cloth manufacturer, Broad Royd, Halifax, Yorkshire—Stead, mercer, Shrewsbury—Hoskins, wine and spirit merchant, Birmingham—Williams, brewer, Bridge, Kent—Stephens, marine store dealer, Liverpool—Loraine, banker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Bradshaw, mercer, Oswestry, Shropshire.

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Coleby and Phillips, Amptill, Bedfordshire, manufacturing chemists—J. Burrows, of Etwell, and T. Burrows, of Willington, Derbyshire, timber merchants—Burra and Co., 17, Watling street, London, and of Manchester, warehousemen—Roberts and Co., Burton Bradstock, Dorsetshire, girth web manufacturers; (so far as regards J. Suttill)—Jackson and Co., Manchester, and of Rose Bank, Lancashire, calico printers (so far as regards D. Watson);—J. and G. Clark, Newark-upon-Trent, osier growers—Gardiner and Lang, Holt mill, Lancashire, woollen drapers—Wright and Taylor, Audenshaw, Lancashire, hat manufacturers—Tancred and Gibson, Holywell, Flintshire, soda water manufacturers—S. and T. M. Hope, Manchester, brass founders—Pearce and Co., Kingsbridge, Devonshire, dealers in corn—Hooper and Grange, Regent street, Waterloo place, carriage agents—Wilson and Johnstone, Cowley hill Academy, Lancashire, schoolmasters—B. and R. Borgett, Kippax, Yorkshire, corn millers—J. and J. Winder, Low Mills, Westmoreland, iron founders—H. and C. E. Ashton, Liverpool, merchants—Fellows and Barth, South Town, otherwise Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, shipwrights—Hodgson and Watson, Lancaster, land surveyors—Close and Clark, Masbrough, Yorkshire, glass manufacturers—J. and W. Hazell, Farnham, Surrey, general linen drapers—Wright and Co., Brinscall-hall and Manchester, Lancashire, calico printers—Wood and Griffin, Birmingham, jewellers—Ainsworth, sen., and Crompton, sen., deceased, Manchester and Bolton-le-Moors, cotton spinners.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'INTOSH, GEORGE LAIDLAW, Dalkeith, bookseller, June 28, July 19.  
BLAIR, MILLAR, Kilwinning, victualler, June 28, July 27.  
CLUNES, JAMES, Old Aberdeen, deceased, June 24, July 15.  
DICKSON, JACOB, sen., deceased, sometime a partner in the Dumbarton Glass Work Company, June 26, July 17.  
BRUCE, JAMES, and BRUCE, ANN MARIA, Edinburgh, organ builders, June 28, July 19.  
HISLOP, LAURENCE, Edinburgh, grocer, June 26, July 16.  
VALLANCE, THOMAS, Edinburgh, baker, June 25, July 19.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols .....	—	—	—	—	—	90
Ditto for Account .....	89½	89	89½	89½	89½	89½
3 per cents. Reduced .....	89	89	89½	89½	89½	89½
3½ per cents. Reduced .....	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
New 3½ per cents. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities .....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock .....	—	168½	168½	169	169	—
India Stock .....	—	—	—	248	—	—
Exchequer Bills .....	6 pm.	4 pm.	7 pm.	7 pm.	8 pm.	8 pm.
India Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	1 pm.	—	2 pm.	2 pm.	1 pm.	1 pm.

## MARKETS.

## GRAIN, MARK LANE, June 21.

The arrivals of wheat have been moderate in the past week, but we are well supplied to this morning's market. There was a better demand in the middle of the week; we are again dull, however, to-day; and to clear the stands of English wheat, 1s. per qr. less money was submitted to. There was a slow sale for foreign at about late rates. Flour is in steady demand as it arrives, without alteration in value. Barley was very scarce, and the best sweet parcels brought a trifle more money. The supplies of oats are still large, but as our dealers are buying more freely, we have to note a fair trade to-day at the prices of this day se'nnight. Beans and peas also are in better request, at fully our late quotations.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, Red New 52 to 58	52	58	Malt, Ordinary..	50	53	Beans, Old .....	28	40
Fine .....	60	64	Pale .....	58	60	Harrow .....	37	41
White .....	53	63	Peas, Hog .....	37	40	Oats, Feed .....	22	24
Fine .....	64	70	Maple .....	40	42	Fine .....	24	28
Rye .....	33	36	Boilers .....	36	38	Poland .....	24	27
Barley .....	24	28	Beans, Ticks....	35	38	P. ato .....	23	26
Malting .....	32	34						

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 18.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.			DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.		
Wheat .....	62s.	2d.	Wheat .....	62s.	2d.	Wheat .....	24s.	8d.
Barley .....	30	2	Barley .....	30	8	Barley .....	16	10
Oats .....	22	2	Oats .....	22	6	Oats .....	13	9
Rye .....	32	9	Rye .....	34	11	Rye .....	18	3
Beans .....	37	4	Beans .....	38	2	Beans .....	12	6
Peas .....	39	2	Peas .....	38	2	Peas .....	12	6

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, June 21.

In the early part of last week the sale of Irish butter was dull, and the market showed symptoms of weakness, but towards the close there was more firmness, with an improved demand. Prices advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt. landed and on board; at present, however, the dealers do not purchase freely. There continues a full demand for bacon, and prices may be quoted 1s. to 2s. higher. Hams also go off well, at rather more money. Lard in more request; prices firmer.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, June 21.

The accounts from the plantations continue favourable, the vines looking healthy and strong. The plantations were clean. There is nothing doing in the market except for immediate wants. The duty is backed at £155,000 to £150,000.



## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 21.

The market to-day was again moderately well supplied with beasts as to numbers; but there was a great comparative falling off in their general quality. The attendance of buyers being pretty numerous, the prime Scots—some few of which realized 4s. 10d. per 8lbs.—Devons, runts, and Herefords, commanded a brisk inquiry at fully last week's quotations. In the middling sorts little doing. There was exhibited for sale one of the largest supplies of sheep within the recollection of the oldest salesman in the market, upwards of ten thousand more being shown than at the corresponding period last year. The prime old Downs moved off readily at full currencies, but a large number—upwards of 12,000 was turned out unsold. Lambs were in good supply, and heavy demand, at late rates. In calves and pigs next to nothing was doing.

Beef .....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork .....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton .....	3 4 .. 4 6	Lamb .....	5 0 .. 6 0
Veal .....	4 4 .. 5 0		

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	458	11,850	386	550
Monday .....	2,440	34,660	170	643

## WOOL, June 21.

The state of the trade is dull in the extreme. There has been a little business doing at the prices mentioned below.

Down Teggs .....	1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d.	Flannel Wool .....	0s. 9d. to 1s. 1d.
Half-bred Hogs .....	1 0 .. 1 0½	Blanket Wool .....	0 5 .. 0 8
Ewes and Wethers ....	0 9 .. 0 10	Skin, Combing .....	0 11 .. 1 0½

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 19.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay .....	80s. to 85s.	Clover Hay .....	105s. to 120s.
Useful ditto .....	85 .. 90	Oat Straw .....	40 .. 45
Fine Upland and Rye Grass ..	92 .. 95	Wheat Straw .....	43 .. 44

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, June 22.

TEA.—The market remains in an exceedingly dull state, and prices are still drooping. The public sales this morning were badly attended and went off with heaviness, at a reduction on the last sales' rates of 1d. per lb. on black, and 1½d. per lb. on almost all descriptions of green. Company's Congou dull, and the cash price declined to 2s. per lb.

COFFEE.—The market is yet inactive. The only public sale brought forward to-day consisted of 162 casks 54 bags West India, the best qualities of which were sold at full rates: low middling to good Jamaica fetched 105s. to 124s., and ordinary to fine ordinary 65s. to 84s. per cwt. By private treaty little was done.

SUGAR.—To-day the demand continued very dull, and prices were again lower. Two public sales of Barbadoes, consisting of 220 hhd., and one of St. Lucia, consisting of 100 casks, were brought forward; they went off heavily, and established a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. on last week's rates; of the former rather more than half sold, good to fine at 64s. to 68s. 6d., low to middling 59s. to 63s.; the latter went at 55s. 6d. to 63s. for low greyish to fine yellow.

TALLOW.—We have again had a very dull trade in the Russian article, and the advanced prices quoted for Yellow Candle in the early part of last week are not maintained; the prices on 'Change last night were 46s. 6d. to 46s. 9d. on the spot, and 47s. 9d. to 48s. for delivery in the last three months of the year. South American at rather firmer prices, from 38s. to 46s. 3d. per cwt., according to quality.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## AT A GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY

CONVENTION FOR WESTERN NEW YORK, held in the Village of PALMYRA, in the County of WAYNE, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd and 3rd of February, 1841. Present 300 Delegates.

The following Resolutions were supported by Edward John Sears, Rev. Octavius Mason, Rev. John Mandeville, jun., Rev. Isaac C. Goff, J. C. Jackson, J. C. Hathaway and others; and after a full and free discussion, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved—That we recognize no sectarian views as necessary to a full and free membership in an Anti-Slavery Association, and that all who believe in the "sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of immediate emancipation," are welcome to our ranks, and give them the right hand of fellowship.

Resolved—That whatever may be the difference of opinion between William Lloyd Garrison and ourselves, upon questions not legitimate to the anti-slavery enterprise, we think none the less of him as an abolitionist, and tender him our sympathy, as one who has laboured long and faithfully in the cause, and consider him fully worthy of our confidence.

Resolved—That whatever may be William Lloyd Garrison's private opinions, or peculiar theology, it is not competent for American or British abolitionists to arraign him there for, and attempt to ruin his abolition character on account of those views.

Resolved—That we feel the fullest assurance that the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society would depute no man to represent it in England who is unworthy of the confidence of British abolitionists.

President—JOHN SEARS.

Vice Presidents—WILLIAM T. CODDING.

LUTHER REEVES.

OCTAVIUS MASON.

WILLARD CHASE.

VANIAH YEOMANS.

Secretaries—ISAAC C. GOFF.

J. R. CUMMINGS.

P. D. HATHAWAY.

(A true Copy.) Attested P. D. HATHAWAY, Sec.

The DISSENTERS and GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 82, King William Street, London Bridge, London; 15, George Street, Edinburgh; 153, Queen Street, Glasgow; and 6, King Street, Queen Square, Bristol.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION:

EMPOWERED BY A SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 3 VIC., C. 20.

TRUSTEES WITH A SEAT AT THE BOARD.

T. Challis, Esq. | T. Piper, Esq. | T. Wilson, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

William T. Beeby, Esq. | Charles Hindley, Esq. M.P.

George Bousfield, Esq. | John Pirie, Esq., Alderman

John Easthope, Esq., M.P. | Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.

Peter Ellis, Esq. | Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Joseph Fletcher, Esq. | John Wilks, Esq.

Richard Hollier, Esq. | Edward Wilson, Esq.

AS Midsummer-day is approaching, the

Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public, that in the Fire Department they receive risks of all descriptions, including Chapels, School Rooms, Mills, Goods, and Shipping in Dock, Farming Stock, &c., at the same reduced rates as other respectable companies, and make no charge on policies transferred from other offices.

In the Life Department they continue to transact all business relating to Life Assurances, Annuities, and Family Endowments upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

The usual allowances made to solicitors, surveyors, and others

By order of the Board, THOMAS PRICE, Sec.

In 12mo. boards, price 4s. 6d.

## THE PLEASURES OF BENEVO-

LENCE. A Poem, in Two Parts.

"Our limits will not permit us to do justice to those parts of the poem which we would gladly quote, but we hope that our readers will supply this deficiency by putting themselves in possession of the work as a whole."—*Congregational Magazine*.

"To persons of pure and cultivated taste it cannot but afford decided satisfaction. The man of taste may admire it for its poetry; but the philanthropist and the Christian will derive from it impressions calculated to animate them in working the work of God, and in serving their generation according to his will."—*Eclectic Review*.

"It is a moral and didactic poem, composed on the same classical model as the 'Pleasures of Hope' and the 'Pleasures of Memory,' and, in our opinion, no unworthy companion for them."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"It is worth all, or more than all, the moral and religious poetry that has been of late so preposterously puffed into notice."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"This is a beautiful poem; and while we express our decided approbation on its calm spirit and classic elegance, we wish it that success which such qualities merit."—*Edinburgh Presbyterian Review*.

London: J. UNWIN, 31, Bucklersbury.

## WATTS'S PSALMS AND HYMNS.

J. HADDON'S CORRECT STEREOTYPE EDITIONS, in a Variety of Types and Modes of Binding.

PICA 12MO. EDITION.

Strongly bound in sheep, lettered ..... 4s. 6d. || calif, sprinkled, ..... | 5 6 |
| coloured calf, or roan, gilt edges .. | 6 0 |

DEMY 18MO., SMALL PICA TYPE.

Strongly bound in plain roan ..... 3 6 || roan, stamped, marble edges .. | 4 0 |
| turkey morocco ..... | 8 0 |

DOUBLE CAP 24MO., LONG PRIMER TYPE.

Strongly bound in coloured roan, and stamped .. 2 6 || calif, or roan embossed, gilt edges .. | 3 6 |

DEMY 32MO., LARGE, OR BOURGEOIS TYPE.

Strongly bound in sheep, and lettered ..... 1 6 || DEMY 32MO., MINION TYPE. |  |

Neatly and strongly bound in coloured roan, and

stamped ..... 1 4 || This edition is specially adapted for rewards and presents. |  |

embossed roan, gilt edges .. 2 6 |

DEMY 32MO., RUBY TYPE.

Elegantly bound in morocco ..... 5 0 || CROWN 32MO. |  |

Strongly bound in coloured roan, and stamped .. 1 1 || PEARL, MEDIUM 48MO. |  |

Strongly bound in coloured roan ..... 1 0 || embossed roan, gilt edges .. | 2 0 |

This very neat book, well adapted for rewards, is sold to

schools, &c., in quantities, at a very liberal discount.

J. HADDON, Castle Street, Finsbury.

J. H. solicits a comparison of the above with any list before the public, either as to accuracy of printing or strength in the binding; while the prices are in some instances full 30 per cent lower.

## BATHWICK HILL SCHOOL,

adjoining Claverton Down, one mile from Bath, Conducted by GEORGE CLARKE.

## SYNOPSIS.

Religious Instruction.—"The Holy Scriptures" only, and entirely, without any compromise.

Moral Training.—"In the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Health.—Beautiful situation—good air—plain and liberal accommodations—attention to the skin, teeth, and general habits—recreation in a large, open, dry play-ground—muscular exercise for correcting the gait—access to the adjoining Downs—frequent walks into the country—warm and cold bathing.

Leisure Hours.—Select reading from school library—drawing—constructing—music—voluntary study—horticultural amusements.

Assistants.—The Principal has almost the entire charge of the Pupils from the time they rise till he sees them in bed; and is assisted in the several departments of study by able masters.

## CLASSIFICATION.

Preparatory, from Eight Years of Age.—Instruction in reading, orthography, plain hand-writing, and the elements of Grammar (English, Latin, Greek, French), arithmetic, geography and history—

AT EIGHT POUNDS PER QUARTER.

Classical.—A good foundation being laid in grammatical knowledge, the second class proceed in the Latin and Greek languages, so far as is necessary and sufficient for general purposes, or particular callings—

AT NINE POUNDS PER QUARTER.

In some cases the Roman and Greek classics are superseded in this school, by an attentive and reverential study of the word of God, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

Commercial.—English composition, general history, pure and descriptive geography, use of terrestrial globe and maps, higher branches of arithmetic, mental calculations, principles of book-keeping, general accounts, stenography, and facility in writing a current hand; with or without instruction in the classics—

AT NINE POUNDS PER QUARTER.

Mathematical.—Geometry, algebra, and trigonometry: application to astronomy, navigation, engineering, architecture, land surveying, and general science; with or without instruction in the classics—

AT ELEVEN POUNDS PER QUARTER.

French.—A general study, and included in the above terms: Head Master.—A member of the University of Paris—one of the assistants is also a native, who always speaks the language in the school.

German, Drawing, and Music.—at the Professors' own charges.

Note.—The usual vacations are not given—the accustomed notice is not required—the quarter commences from the day of entrance—and the terms include every domestic and scholastic charge; that is, tuition, with stationery and use of books—and board and washing, with expenses for medical advice, dental operations and muscular training.

## EPILEPSY, AND SOME NERVOUS

AFFECTIONS, ITS PRECURSORS; being Twenty-two Cases, successfully treated, by

JOHN EPPS, M.D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution.

Published and Sold by Sherwood and Co. 28, Paternoster Row, London; Forrest, Market Street, Manchester; Marples, Lord Street, Liverpool; and Gadsby, Bolton.

## CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

The CENTRAL COMMITTEE for conducting the Election of the Four Reform Candidates,

Sir MATTHEW WOOD, Bart.,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq.,

JAMES PATTISON, Esq., and

Lord JOHN RUSSELL,

SIT DAILY at the GUILDHALL COFFER-HOUSE, Guildhall Yard, where all Communications and Applications relative to the Election are requested to be made.

ABRAHAM W. ROBERTS, Chairman.

JOHN TRAVERS, } Deputy Chairmen.

G. H. HEPPEL, }

GEORGE WANSEY, Hon. Sec.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

## THE Requisition to LORD JOHN

RUSSELL, signed by 5,000 Electors, requesting his consent to be put in Nomination as a CANDIDATE to represent our Metropolitan CITY in Parliament, has been responded to by his Lordship in a manner at once consistent with our anticipations of his high-spirited and disinterested character, and gratifying to our most ardent hopes. No private considerations have been permitted to interfere with the sense of public duty or with the call made upon his Lordship by the Electors of London. A member of the house of Russell, a name sanctified in the estimation of every Englishman by its memorable connexion with the Civil and Religious Liberties of his country; the Author of the Reform Bill—the measure by which your right of exercising that judgment to which we now appeal, has been either created or secured; the Ministerial Leader, under whose firm and able direction the legitimate fruits of Reform have been gradually developed; the intrepid Statesman, who has crowned a long series of valuable public services by the recent proposal of measures, the just and necessary results of the Reform Bill, founded upon the principle of Free Trade as opposed to Monopolies, and the promotion of the general and public good as opposed to the unjust protection of particular interests—has placed himself, and the fate of the measures with which he is now identified, in your hands.

The first City of this great Empire in point of importance, you will also be the first in point of time, to pass your judgment upon the question now submitted to the Electoral body of the United Kingdom. Your position is an important one; your decision must powerfully influence the result of other elections. Approach the question now before you with the calmness and the solemnity which belong to the momentous consequences which are at issue; and let your decision be consistent with that unalterable attachment to the principles of enlightened liberality and equal justice, in every branch of our legislation, which has always distinguished the citizens of London.

A great crisis in our financial and commercial affairs has arrived;—of this fact no reflecting man can entertain a doubt—our Commerce requires the most fostering care to maintain a progressive prosperity commensurate with the continuous and fearful increase of our manufacturing population—foreign nations, profiting by the opportunities of peace, are becoming our rivals in the markets of the world; and, jealous of our restrictions and protections, they are driven in self-defence to retaliatory measures of the same character—the stability of our monetary system is endangered by the sudden and violent convulsions of our foreign trade, engendered by a false system of artificial interference and partial protection; whilst our manufacturers are pining under an insufficient demand and falling prices for their productions, and our industrious population is subjected to the evils of irregular and insufficient wages, aggravated by an artificially high price of the necessities of life. Why is it, with the multiplied advantages which this country possesses—skill, capital, machinery, coal, means of communication by land and by sea, intelligence, industry, and a moral tone of feeling superior to most other countries, we are still thus distressed? It is because, in the vain hope of serving a few favoured interests we interfere with trade, and make that, which can only exist in a healthy state when left free to pursue its own objects, the subject of restrictions equally absurd and unjust,



To meet these complicated and growing difficulties a system of measures has been proposed, by which we firmly believe that a moderate and a comparatively steady price may be secured to the necessities of life, without permanent injury to the agricultural or other interests of the country; by which the foreign demand for the products of our manufacturing industry may be extended, the profits of capital raised, and the field for the employment of our population expanded; whilst at the same time our friendly relations with foreign countries will be strengthened by the increase of mutual intercourse productive of reciprocal benefits, and the necessity for the imposition of further burdens upon the people, in the form of taxation, will be either altogether obviated or greatly diminished. A ministry obstructed in these wise and patriotic purposes by a formidable combination of party-spirit and class-interests, has made its solemn appeal to the country; and it now rests with those who are the final depositaries of political power, the Constituencies of the kingdom, to decide upon what principles they will henceforth be governed. The issue is now in the hands of the Electors—the question before you is plain, simple and distinct. You have to decide between Monopoly on the one hand and Freedom on the other; that monopoly which has been justly described as the parent of scarcity, of dearth and of uncertainty, and that free commercial intercourse by which alone the prosperity of nations can be permanently sustained.

In 1831 the battle was fought in defence of the Rotten Boroughs—the fortified entrenchments of Monopoly and Class-interests; and the Citizens of London nobly bore their part in the victory of that day.

The same principle has again reared its demon form in defence of laws by which the public interest is unjustly injured for the benefit, supposed rather than real, of a few; and again the Constituency of London is called upon to be foremost in the fight and to do its duty in the great cause of Liberty and Justice.

You have before you the grounds on which we solicit your aid and co-operation in the great cause in which we are embarked—look also to the consequences of hesitation or indifference. If the measures proposed by our present Ministers, and which are now submitted to your judgment, be rejected, to what alternative must we look? Read the addresses of the Tory Candidates; do you find in them the suggestion of any real and definite means by which the difficulties of the country are to be met and overcome? Do they contain anything but dextrous ambiguities and phrases, the only effect of which is to conceal the meaning of those who use them? Turn again to the speeches of their leaders in Parliament; do you there meet with anything more substantial or satisfactory?—Do they not find fault with everything, and suggest nothing?

Deceive not yourselves, Electors, nor suffer others to deceive you. If the opponents of the existing Government are thrust into power, either the present measures will, under some specious disguise, be carried by those who are now the loudest in denouncing them, in which case not only the efficacy of the measures themselves will be impaired, but all confidence in public men will be utterly subverted; or, in place of the wise and beneficial policy now recommended to you, we must look for a heavy increase of direct taxation, accompanied by the retention of those commercial fetters by which your power of sustaining even your present burdens is seriously crippled.

Electors! We feel assured that this appeal will not be made to you in vain. We can be impelled by no motives, we can have no interests to consult, but those which are common to the electoral body at large. In pledging ourselves individually, and collectively, to shrink from no sacrifices, and to spare no exertions, by which we can promote the triumphant return of Lord John Russell, we are imposing upon ourselves duties which no ordinary considerations would induce us to undertake;—but we do it under a deep and well-considered conviction that the measures of which Lord John Russell has been the proposer and most powerful advocate, are founded upon principles of wisdom and justice, and that they are equally essential to the present relief and to the permanent welfare of the country.

By reforming our Commercial code, with a view to the ultimate adoption of the principles of free trade, we believe that the resources of this country and the happiness of its people are still susceptible of an almost indefinite development; whilst from the absolute and contemptuous rejection of all measures directed to the removal of monopolies and the reduction of vexatious imposts, which we have recently witnessed, we can anticipate nothing but the continuance and further increase of our present difficulties, the augmentation of our fiscal burdens, the exasperation of commercial and national jealousies, that prosperity which we might have enjoyed, passing away to other lands, and, in the end, danger to the peace and safety of the Empire.

From such calamities may the wisdom and the independence of the Electoral body at the present crisis prove to be a sufficient safeguard! We shall do our duty, and we call upon the Electors at large to co-operate with us, by using every effort to secure the return of Lord John Russell, and of the Candidates who are now associated with him, in support of principles upon which our fate, as a great, wealthy, and powerful nation depends.

H. BAINBRIDGE.  
G. P. BARCLAY.  
G. G. BARTON.  
JOHN BROWN.  
WILLIAM BURNIE.  
EDWARD BUXTON.  
E. C. BUXTON.  
T. F. BUXTON.  
EDMOND CALVERT.  
W. M. & JOHN CHRISTY  
and Co.  
ISAAC COHEN.  
B. D. COLVIN.  
JAMES CUNLIFFE.  
RAIKES CURRIE.  
C. DEVAUX and Co.  
JOHN DILLON.  
EDMUND FORSTER.  
THOMAS FOWLER.  
W. S. FRY.  
J. H. GLEDSTANES.  
S. GREGSON.  
GUEST and Co.  
SAMUEL GURNEY, Junr.  
DANIEL B. HANBURY.  
ROBERT HANBURY.  
THOMAS ALERS HANKEY.  
ARCHIBALD HASTIE.  
G. H. HEPPEL.  
G. G. DE H. LARPENT,

H. SHAW LEFEVRE.  
W. J. LESCHER.  
LEWIS LOYD.  
SAMUEL JONES LOYD.  
J. W. LUBBOCK.  
JOSEPH MARTINEAU.  
RICHARD MARTINEAU.  
JAMES MORRIS.  
JAMES MORRISON.  
J. W. NEEDHAM.  
J. & W. NICHOLSON and  
Sons.  
G. W. NORMAN.  
S. OLDING, Junr.  
H. J. PRESCOTT.  
RALPH RICARDO.  
A. W. ROBERTS.  
LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.  
SAMUEL SHARPE.  
JOHN SMITH.  
JOHN ABEL SMITH.  
MARTIN T. SMITH.  
JOHN THOMAS.  
THOMAS TOOKE.  
JOSEPH TRAVERS and  
Sons.  
MATTHEW UZIELLI.  
WHITBREAD and Co.  
W. A. WILKINSON.  
D. W. WIRE,

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,  
In announcing myself as a Candidate for the honour of again representing you in Parliament, I do not feel it necessary to make any professions for the future, but would rather refer you to my past conduct, which has been honoured by your approbation and support for more than a quarter of a century. In nine successive Parliaments I have been entrusted with the important duty of representing the City of London, and have, I believe, pursued a consistent course with reference to the political and local interests of my Constituents.

With reference more especially to a question which has been of late the subject of much discussion, I need scarcely remind you that I have been uniformly opposed to the existing restrictions on the Importation of Corn, not merely as limiting the energy of our Commerce and Manufactures, but as burdening the labouring classes with a tax on their necessary and daily food.

In addition to the ordinary duties imposed upon me as your Representative, I have devoted much time to maturing plans for the Improvement of the City of London and the Metropolis in general: many of these have been effected, and if I should again have the honour of being returned by you to Parliament, it will be a great satisfaction to me to be able to assist in the completion of the remainder.

You will find me in all respects unchanged; anxious at all times to promote the Commercial, Shipping, and Manufacturing Interests of the City of London, and, as hitherto, ready to devote my whole energies to your service.

With a full reliance on your continued support,

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,  
MATTHEW WOOD.

24, Great George-street, Westminster, June 12th, 1841.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,  
YOU have conferred on me the high distinction of sending me as one of your Representatives to the three last Parliaments, and feeling assured that I have in no respect departed from the principles and views which first recommended me to your choice, I now solicit the renewal of your confidence at the approaching General Election.

I need not trouble you with professions for the future: I am willing to be judged of by the past: but addressing myself, as I now do, to the Electors of the first City of the Empire, I consider myself called upon to declare, explicitly, my opinion on the great question which more than any other has become the rallying point of party difference, as affecting the coming Elections.

I am convinced that the time has arrived when we can no longer delay a revision of the Commercial Policy which now governs our intercourse with Foreign Nations: the abandonment of such measures as obstruct a free more interchange of the productions of other countries has become necessary to maintain the Manufacturing Interests of our own, and until this revision be carried out, it will be in vain to expect permanent improvement in our Export Trade, in the Extension of which, our Agricultural and our Commercial prosperity are alike involved. Intimately connected with and inseparable from this object, is an alteration in the principle of the Corn Laws, without which all other measures to improve and extend our Foreign Trade will be insufficient:—I will only add the expression of my sincere conviction,—the result of long and diligent inquiry,—that the real and permanent interests of Landlords will be found in the change, as to the justice and policy of which it is on record, that as far back as 1825, the opinions of the most eminent and best informed men of the City were unanimous.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and humble Servant,  
WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Broad-street, 12th June, 1841.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,  
AS a dissolution of Parliament is immediately expected, I beg to offer myself again as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I have had the honour of being one of your Representatives for the last two Parliaments; and it has been my anxious desire to support all such measures as have appeared to me likely to ameliorate the condition of my fellow-countrymen. My votes are recorded upon all the great political questions which have been brought forward in the House of Commons, and I trust they have been approved of by my friends and supporters. The three great measures brought forward by her Majesty's Government, and which engross so completely public attention, have my hearty approval. I voted for the proposed change in the Sugar Duties, and I deeply lament that Tory tactics have prevented the alteration of the Timber Duties, and smothered the discussion on the Corn Laws.

I beg to offer you my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence you have hitherto reposed in me, and should I, by your suffrages, be again returned one of the Representatives of this great commercial City, you may rest assured it will be my earnest endeavour to attend to and promote the interests of my Constituents, and the general good of my Country.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obliged Servant,  
JAMES PATTISON.

Old Broad street, 12th June, 1841.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,  
I HAVE received a Requisition, very numerously signed, requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination to represent the City of London in the ensuing Parliament.

Upon any ordinary occasion, however much I might value such an honour, I should feel that those who have been more conversant with your various affairs are better qualified to represent you, and also that other duties and obligations would have stood in the way of my acceptance of so arduous a trust.

But this is no ordinary occasion. In framing the measures lately announced to Parliament, it has been the wish of the Queen's Government to lighten that kind of taxation which, while it yields nothing to the Exchequer, presses heavily upon the people.

They have endeavoured at the same time to give every fair consideration to the protected interests of the coun-

try. But their main object has been to increase the comfort, to promote the trade, and to unchain the industry of the great and pervading interests of the community.

These measures have suffered in our hands a temporary defeat. But I cannot doubt the truth of the principles on which they are founded. Nor can I believe that in this great metropolis of commerce these principles will be condemned.

Anxious to see your weight thrown into the scale against monopolies injurious to the welfare of the United Kingdom, I cheerfully ask for your suffrages, and hope to be sustained by your enlightened approbation.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,  
Wilton Crescent, June 12th, 1841. J. RUSSELL.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF MARYLEBONE.

GENTLEMEN,  
HAVING had the honour of your Support upon a former occasion, I again request the favor of your Vote and Interest in offering myself a second time as a Candidate for the Representation of this Borough.

When I presented myself to the Electors in 1837, I fully explained what my political opinions were. I referred you to my Votes in favour of an extension of the Suffrage, Shortening the duration of Parliaments, Freedom of Voting, and the Repeal of those Clauses in the Reform Act which diminish the Elective Franchise. I stated also that I had Supported the Repeal of the Window Tax, a Reduction of the Public Expenditure, the Abolition of Church Rates, and a Liberal System of Education for the People. I have upheld these opinions during the ten years that I have sat in the House of Commons, and I still adhere to them.

There are now other important subjects which occupy public attention. I allude to those great Questions of Commercial Reform, especially the Repeal of the Corn Laws, for which (although a Landowner) I have invariably voted, and which, notwithstanding the present temporary obstruction, must eventually be attained.

Since I have had the honour of Representing this important Borough, I have done my utmost to secure to you the continuance of those Local Acts which place the government of the Parishes in the hands of the Ratepayers, free from any interference of the Poor Law Commissioners, whose continuance in office I still consider as unnecessary, and whose Rules and Regulations have been too often marked with severity and injustice. In conducting the Local Affairs of this great portion of the Metropolis, I have frequently had the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Inhabitants, and I now come forward as a Candidate for your continued Support, in the full and entire belief that as my conduct upon Public Measures has remained unchanged, I shall again receive the honour of your Suffrages, and occupy that distinguished position at the close of the ensuing Election, which I held at the termination of the Contest in 1837.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,  
65, Wimpole street, June 5, 1841. B. HALL.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF MARYLEBONE.

GENTLEMEN,  
IN consequence of the result of the Ballot in my favour, and the very honourable conduct of Mr. Young in retiring from the contest, I am now, in conjunction with your excellent representative, Sir Benjamin Hall, prepared to go to the poll without fear of any disunion amongst the reformers. I again repeat the opinions which have already been published.

I shall support the proposition of the Government for Cheapening Bread and Abolishing Monopolies.

I am an Advocate for the Ballot, for the Extension of the Suffrage, for Shortening the duration of Parliaments, for doing away the Rate-paying Clauses of the Reform Act, and for Abolishing the Church Rates.

I am an Enemy to the Impressment of Seamen, and desire to see an amelioration of their condition, which must lead to the Abolition of Corporal Punishment.

I wish to see the Aged and Infirm Poor receive Outdoor Relief, and those who are compelled to take refuge in the unions to be treated in the same manner as the pensioners of Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals now are. The Unions should be considered as clubs established for the benefit of the poor, and not as prisons for their punishment.

I shall strictly watch over the Interests of your Borough, and will endeavour to preserve the Privileges you enjoy under your Local Acts.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,  
17th June, 1841. CHARLES NAPIER.

## TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

GENTLEMEN,  
HER Majesty's Ministers having announced their intention of advising her Majesty, in the just exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, to dissolve without delay the present Parliament, the important interests and valuable rights which you delegated to your representatives will thereby revert into your hands, and your elective privileges will again be in your own keeping.

Three times, gentlemen, you have been pleased to invest me with the high and honourable distinction of representing you in Parliament, during which period I have endeavoured to merit your confidence and esteem.

It is therefore, gentlemen, with the deepest sense of gratitude that I again venture to solicit the renewal of your support, and although the past may be considered the best guarantee for the future, yet I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of assuring you, that if I am again honoured with your confidence, I shall continue to pursue that independent course of conduct in the promotion of civil and religious liberty, and in the support of such measures as shall, to the best of my judgment, not only contribute to your local prosperity, but, by advancing the commercial interests of the country, add to the welfare, the happiness, and the comforts of all classes of society. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and devoted servant,

Albany, June 14, 1841. THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

Printed and Published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd JUNE, 1841.